The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Investigation into the Affairs of the Navy-yards.

Halt in the Pacific Railroad Debate.

The Supreme Court Decision—Senator Douglas—The Cuban Question—Territorial Matters—Plan for Reducing the Customs Expenses, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The statement was erroneous that the Supreme Court yesterday decided that an action for libel could not be maintained against a corporation. The judgment in the case reported was reserved, but upon other grounds. Upon the important point above stated, the Court decided that when a corporation, as such, in the publication of its business, perpetrated a libel, it is responsible.

Some of Judge Douglas' recently warm friends bitterly denounce his course in going into the Administration caucus on Saturday. They consider it a complete surrender of his political fortunes into the hands of his enemies.

No prominent man here believes for a moment that Cuba can be obtained by purchase, or that Spain will ever negotiate on the subject. Mr. Buchanan still refuses to respond to the House resolution asking "if this Government had been officially notified that England and France would not permit Spain to sell Cuba." If no such notification has been received, why not say so?

The investigation demanded by Mr. Norris, of Philadelphia, has not yet been accorded him. If definitely refused, he will appeal to Congress. A number of members are clamorous for it, and they promise some rare disclosures.

There is no truth in the report that Lord Napier has called on his Government to confirm or refute any rumor respecting his recall from Washington.

The Mexican Legation is without any definite news beyond what has already been published. Señor Molina returned from New-York yesterday.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Mr. James M. Crane, delegate elect from Nevada, has issued a circular to members of Congress, presenting a long array of arguments why the bill to organize that Territory should become a law. Its length is about 600, and width 450, miles. The population ranges from 15,000 to 18,000 souls. He gives a glowing description of its mining and agricultural features, saying, in conclusion, he can enter into no bargain or arrangement for omnibussing the Territories through Congress. The Territory of Nevada is suffering under a peculiar affliction. The bill to organize it is in advance of others. Let each one come up in order, and be tested on its merits.

The House Committee on Territories this morning ordered the bill to provide for the organization of a Territorial Government in Dacotah to be reported, with a boundary extending west of the Rocky Mountains. Representative Colfax and Mr. Graham, the Delegate-elect from Colona, appeared before the Committee, and addressed it in favor of the organization of the latter Territory, but the Committee arrived at no conclusion in regard to it. Should the action ultimately be favorable, the Territory will, it is supposed, be made to cover a larger area than Mr. Colfax proposed in his bill.

The Postmaster-General estimates that $16,900,000 will be required for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1860.

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to Congress his plan for reducing the expenses for the collection of the revenue to the extent of $400,000 per annum. He proposes the reorganization of the collection districts; the reduction of the one hundred and sixteen ports of entry to seventy-five; and to discontinue twenty-one of the eighty-six ports of delivery—the salaries of officers to remain the same, as under the recommendation their duties would be increased. He suggests the employment of steamtugs at the larger ports; and whether the protection of the revenue, and relief to distressed vessels, could not be the better effected by the Navy. The revenue cutters might, he says, be attached to the Navy Department, and their officers remain in the service until their present commissions expire, or terminate by death or resignation. Those who have rendered noteworthy service could be transferred to the Navy, with an assimilated rank.

Mr. Hatch, to-day, in the House, made a strong but unsuccessful effort to get up the Senate bill making an appropriation for the St. Clair Flats improvement. The motion encountered sharp opposition.

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held to-night at the Smithsonian Institution. The Secretary's report states the receipts of last year at nearly $62,000. It represents that there is an increasing disposition among the free colored persons in the Northern States to emigrate to Africa, and that the general interests of Liberia are evidently improving. The opinion is confidently expressed that the opposition to African colonization will fail to arrest the progress of the Society, and great events are anticipated.

Majority and minority reports have just been made on the Oregon bill by the members of the House Committee on Territories.

The Senate's Post-Office Committee have agreed to report a bill increasing the postage rates to five cents for all distances under three thousand miles. This feature was opposed by Messrs. Bigler, Dixon and Hale. The Committee are unanimous as to restraining the franking privilege, and propose to authorize the Postmaster-General to make bids on the best terms, without regard to particular modes of conveyance, as now designated by law. This bill, it is said, will save a million and a half of dollars to the Department. There is no probability that Congress will increase the rates of postage.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE EULOGIES ON MR. HARRIS, OF ILLINOIS—PROPOSED SITUATION OF THE NEW SENATE HALL—THE RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1859.

The House expended another two hours, to-day, in burying a deceased member, whose grave, in Illinois, was made several weeks ago. The practice of long and numerous eulogies in such cases grows apace upon our Congressional grave-diggers, and calls loudly for the merciful interposition of living friends of deceased M. C.'s. Senator Hannegan, in one of his impassioned speeches on the Oregon question, threatened President Polk with burial "so deep that the hand of resurrection should never find him," and it would seem as though General Quitman and Mr. Harris were in serious danger of a similar fate at the hands of unwise mourners. How either of them can be expected to rest quietly under the load of flowers (of rhetoric) strewn above their tombs, it is not easy to conceive, as both were men of sense, and not especially given to vain display. To-day's proceedings were a slight improvement, however, upon the Quitman obsequies, in that the speeches were fewer in number.

This whole practice of taking legislative days for mock funeral ceremonies to the memory of members of Congress who have deceased away from the seat of Government, were better discontinued. Mr. Clay was bold enough to strike a successful blow at the system during his last term in Congress; but after his death the original folly was restored with exaggerations. If this sort of thing must be done, why should not Congress bury its dead on Sundays? Surely the Sabbath would be an appropriate time for such ceremonies. Would it not be well to pass a resolution providing that the death of a member occurring away from the Capitol, shall be announced in the hall in which he had been accustomed to sit, upon some Sunday to be appointed for the occasion, when all who think proper can contribute their share of eulogy. This arrangement, although it might not curtail the inappropriate displays of eloquence which so often disfigure these occasions, would have the advantage of involving no neglect of the business of legislation.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. Hale introduced a resolution proposing an alteration of the new Senate Chamber. As the Chamber is now arranged, each side of it opens into retiring rooms, or wide lobbies running between the hall and the outer walls. Mr. Hale desires an alteration which shall carry the hall out to the walls of the building on one end at least, so that the fresh air may get into it once in a while, without having passed through a hot air furnace. The suggestion is a good one; and would give an air of cheerfulness to the hall, of which it is utterly divested at present. The suggestion of the Senator from New-Hampshire, is in accordance with the original plan of the new legislative halls; but Capt. Meigs, after undertaking the superintendency, chiefly upon his own responsibility changed the plan to that after which the rooms have been completed. The cost of the alterations made necessary to the foundations alone by this change is stated at about $50,000. This is only one of a number of variations from the original plan of the capitol extensions, which experience is quite certain to condemn.

The decision of the Supreme Court, rendered to-day, in the case of Quigly *vs.* The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, settles a vexed question, which has long been a theme of legal disputation, to wit: Can a civil action for libel be maintained against a corporation for words used by one or more of its officers? The Court decided that it can. Plaintiff formerly was in the employ of defendants, and the latter, through one of the Company's officers, had spoken disparagingly of him in connection with his business. He sued the Company, and obtained a verdict with $5,000 damages. The judgment of the Lower Court, however, was set aside on other grounds. The Supreme Court holds that when a corporation, as such, in the publication of its business, perpetrates a libel, it can be held responsible. The case has been looked to with great interest by railroad and other corporations all over the country, as it was well known that a host of similar intended suits were only awaiting the action of the Supreme Court in the present instance. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

After the presentation of several departmental returns, memorials, &c., a joint resolution was passed permitting Townsend Harris, Consul-General to Japan, and his interpreter, to each accept a gold snuff-box from the Queen of England.

Mr. Pugh objected to the custom of American officers receiving presents from foreign potentates. Mr. Pugh, Mr. Hale, and one other Senator voted no.

Mr. Seward introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for all the correspondence between this Government and Spain relative to proposals for the purchase of Cuba.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to enable the President to expend the annuities of certain Indian tribes for educational and agricultural purposes in their behalf. The bill was passed.

Several resolutions were adopted with reference to printing, the object being to limit its extent.

Mr. Doolittle failed to bring up his resolution relative to Commodore Paulding, although he urged its necessity, as heavy suits are pending against Paulding in the United States Courts at New-York.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, but there was little debate upon it, the time being occupied in voting on the several amendments, the yeas and nays being taken on each.

The first amendment, Mr. Sebastian's, that the eastern terminus be at Fort Smith, Arkansas, was lost by 48 against 3.

Next Mr. Houston's amendment, that it be between the 30th and 32d parallels, was also lost, 22 against 21.

Mr. Green's amendment was next considered, being to the effect that the one road have two Eastern termini, the southern not further South than Fulton, Arkansas, and the northern not further North than the Big Sioux, and that they unite not further West than the 102d degree of west longitude.

Mr. Green spoke in favor of his amendment.

Mr. Green's amendment was lost.

Mr. Rice's amendment, making "Puget's Sound" the western terminus, was also lost, by 43 against 9.

Mr. Ward's amendment, fixing the eastern terminus, between the 32d and 49th parallel, was also rejected, by 30 against 24.

Mr. Doolittle's amendment, of which the main feature was the granting of the alternate even sections for forty miles on both sides of the road to actual settlers, in accordance with the principles of the Homestead bill, was also lost, by 33 against 19.

Mr. Pugh's amendment, that the railroad stop at the eastern boundary of California, instead of unconstitutionally traversing the State to San Francisco, was also lost.

Mr. Bigler's substitute, as submitted on Friday, with some amendment, was then adopted.

Mr. Bell, after a speech, proposed as a parliamentary way of getting clear of all the amendments, and bringing the bill into shape, to recommit it with instructions to advertise for full estimates of the cost of the construction of each of the three routes equal to a first-class road, with fifty-four pounds of iron to the yard.

Mr. Gwin hoped the bill if recommitted, would be sent to a new Committee, to see if there can be a Committee formed that will command a majority of the Senate.

Mr. Davis brought to the notice of the Senate that he had reported a substitute from the minority of the Committee, which, however, had not been reached. It was for the Senate to decide whether they would give expression on it before the recommittal of the bill.

Mr. Brown moved that the bill be laid on the table.

At this point it was agreed that the bill, with its many amendments and reamendments, be printed, as it was difficult to know in what shape it stood.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the issuing of American Registers, and a change of names to the steamships *Canada* and *America*.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to report back, forthwith, the Senate bill repealing the fishing bounties law.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill confining the aggregated compensation of the registers and receivers of the public land offices to $2,500 per annum each, which was passed.

Mr. Cobb mentioned that this bill was intended to correct stealing and other abuses, and mentioned Plattsburg, Mo., as a case in point, where $10,000 was received for one year's service.

Mr. Colfax reported a bill to revive and continue in force, without restriction or limitation of time, the bounty land acts of 1835, 1842 and 1854. Also, a bill providing for repayment for lands erroneously sold. Also, a bill authorizing the parties who settled on the 16th and 36th sections of land before they were surveyed to preëmpt the same. Also, a bill appropriating $5,000 to run, mark and establish the western boundary of Minnesota.

All the above bills were passed.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said he had received a letter from Mr. D. B. Allen, a citizen of New-York, of high standing, preferring a charge against certain civil officers in connection with the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which, if true, would involve cases of impeachment; also a letter from a member of this House, charging that the offices and employments in the Navy-yards were habitually sold for money. He had also in his possession a Philadelphia paper in regard to the abuses at the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, and affidavits and certificates of workmen, which, if true, clearly proved the charge.

Mr. Sherman offered a preamble setting forth that, as Mr. Allen has preferred specific charges against certain officers of the Navy Department, as guilty of partiality and violation of law in the award of contracts, and that money appropriated for the Navy-yards, docks and repairs, have been expended for partisan purposes, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That a Select Committee of Five be appointed to examine into said specifications, with power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the bill to codify the revenue laws.

After some debate, Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, hoped the motion would not prevail. It was the duty of the House to devote a few days with the view of amending and perfecting this measure.

Mr. Keitt's motion prevailed.

The Committee rose, when the House concurred in its action by 108 against 84.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's Message.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, advocated the President's recommendation of the acquisition of Cuba, showing the advantages which would result therefrom. Alluding to the remark of Governor Chase recently at the New-England dinner in Ohio, in favor of American expansion, Mr. Cox said if the Democrats don't look sharp their Republican friends will steal that Democratic thunder, and that the Republican mouths were already juicy with the idea of free sugar. He was willing to vote for the proposition of Mr. Branch for placing money in the hands of the President for the purchase of Cuba, and, in case of failure, would seize the island in the event of war. He proceeded to speak of the law of growth, saying, we must grow without, if we would not fail without. Any nation failing of spreading its empire fails of its destiny. When we conquered we should have retained Mexico. He believed this country had organs sufficiently suited to digest it properly. If we do not obtain Mexico, it will fall a prey to some other power. We should recognize the Juarez Government, giving it the solemn assurance of our sympathy. Considering that France, England and Spain have fleets in the Gulf of Mexico, we should send one thither, together with a Commissioner or Minister, and he should seek by a treaty with Juarez, at Vera Cruz, to obtain reciprocal advantages by which our trade, which is now only seven, may be raised to twenty-eight millions annually, which is the extent of the British commerce. If his Southern friends objected to the seizure of only Chihuahua and Sonora, take in addition Tamaulipas and New-Leon, and let them there try their hands on coffee and sugar. And these provinces must ultimately come into the Union as States, not singly, but in a cluster of stars. He regarded Louis Napoleon as the chief instigator of intervention in the affairs of this continent. He had a secret prayer and would give it utterance; it was, that there may soon be barricades in the Boulevards,—that there may be more citizens than soldiers who would fraternize to the music of the "Marseillaise." This prayer answered, the world would be rid of a usurper. He spoke of the affairs of Central America, and counseled firm action to obtain our rights and make the American name respected. As to the alliance between France and England, he thought it could not continue, and even if it should, there would be no danger from that source to us if we all unite in the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

In the course of his remarks, while laying down the law of American growth and progress on this Continent with reference to Cuba in an economical light, he affirmed that the tariffs of Cuba import and export were infamous, and the cause of honorable war in an age of commercial freedom. He illustrated this with reference to the sugar trade and tax, stating that in 1847 this country had paid six millions, and his district three hundred thousand dollars, to protect a few Louisiana sugar planters. He gave statistics to show that our trade in flour under a fair Cuban tariff would be a million of barrels per year, and if Cuba were annexed that trade, and the trade in other produce, would still be enhanced.

The message was laid aside.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, said it was fortunate that the President's views on the tariff were not made a test of political orthodoxy, else the Secretary of the Treasury might have found himself proscribed. There could be no tariff strictly for revenue, considering the diversified pursuits of our people. The financier cannot hope to reap where he has not sown. Revenue lies at the bottom of Protection. The President had properly recommended specific duties; *ad valorem* was not only destructive to interests of the country, but ruinous to its revenue. He gave his views on the tariff generally.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Four Days Later from California—News from Fraser's River, the Sandwich Islands, &c.—Wrecking of an American Whaling Ship.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The overland mail with San Francisco dates of Dec. 24, has arrived. Two passengers came through.

The California news is unimportant.

Victoria dates to Dec. 14. Fraser's River was frozen below Fort Langley, and it was feared that great suffering would be experienced by the miners in consequence of the cutting off of their supplies.

Honolulu advices are to Dec. 2.

The whaling ship *Rajah*, of New-Bedford, was wrecked in the Ochotsk Sea on the 18th of October, and 13 persons were lost, among them Captain Stewart, of Fairhaven, Mass.; the first mate, Thomas Hamlin, of Falmouth, Mass.; John Fawcett, of Catskill; John Moran, of Troy, N. Y.; Charles G. Gould, of New-Bedford; Andrew Delany, of New-York City; and John Hadley, of Northfield, Vt.

The clipper ships *Skylark* and *Golden Eagle* for New-Bedford, and *E. F. Willetts* for New-London, sailed from Honolulu Nov. 25, and the *West Wind* and *Anglo-Saxon* for New-Bedford Dec. 9.

The brig *Emma* and ship *John Dunlop* were fitting out at Honolulu for a whaling cruise on the coast of California.

Business at Honolulu was very dull.

Considerable rain had fallen at San Francisco, and business was almost at a stand still. Foreign rice had heavily declined. Candles were realizing low figures at auction. A leading speculator in the article had suspended; the loss to his creditors is principally the difference in the price now and when he bought.

The bark *Frances Palmer* had arrived from Honolulu.

The passengers by the Mail report the roads in excellent condition until they reached Missouri.

Major Heintzleman, Indian Agent, had gone from Fort Yuma to reclaim a woman and two children from the Mohave Indians, taken captive from an emigrant train which was attacked on the Colorado last Fall.

The miners were vacating the Gila River gold mines, and their number is already reduced to about one hundred.

The Apaches had attacked a train ten miles above El Paso, and killed two men and drove off the stock. On the same night the Indians attacked a corral in El Paso, and run off several animals.

The trunk stolen from the Mexican Boundary Commissioners had, with its contents, been recovered.

Refusal to Rescind the Injunction on the Union Line to Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The motion on the part of the counsel for the defence in the case of the Maine Telegraph Company *vs.* The Union Line between Boston and this city, for the rescinding of the order for an injunction upon the latter, has been denied. The defendants subsequently moved to dissolve the injunction, which motion is now on hearing. Should it prove successful, the validity of the Morse telegraph patent will be extinguished.

The Missouri Legislature and the Kansas Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The House bill for the suppression of the border difficulties, amended so as to place $30,000 in the hands of the Governor, and authorizing him to proceed as he thinks proper, passed the Senate yesterday.

Funeral Service of Thirteen Philadelphian Physicians and Nurses.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The funeral services in commemmoration of the services of thirteen Philadelphians, who perished of yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, while rendering assistance as physicians and nurses, were held this morning at St. Stephen's Church. After the services by Dr. Ducachet, the remains were removed to Laurel Hill for reinterment, under the charge of Thomas Webster, Jr., Trustee of the Philadelphia Committee of Relief. Citizens of Portsmouth and Norfolk, now here, participated in the ceremonies, with a large concourse of friends and relatives of the deceased.

The Brig Herald Ashore.

NORTH COHASSET, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The brig *Herald*, from Pernambuco, for Boston went ashore last night on Nantasket beach, about one, mile from the Rockland House. She leaks badly. The crew were saved. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

Additional News from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are to hand.

In addition to the news brought by the *Tennessee*, heretofore published, it appears that on the 31st of December the *junta popular* in the city of Mexico, formed of a great majority of the Conservatives and the clergy, established a *programme governmental*, which proclaims the inviolability of corporation property, and protests against the alienation or mortgage of national territory.

It was not known at the last accounts whether Miramon would accept the Presidency.

Small-Pox at the Cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The schooner *Wm. M. Dodge*, from Cape Town Nov. 27, reports the small-pox and fever raging there with great fatality. The Cape Town *Advertiser* says, that if proper remedial measures had been adopted, one thousand lives would have been saved in the brief time the epidemic has been raging.

From Boston.

ANNIVERSARY OF DANIEL WEBSTER'S BIRTHDAY—MURDER.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The anniversary of Webster's birthday was celebrated this evening by a banquet at the Revere House, and was presided over by the Hon. Caleb Cushing. Speeches were made by the President, the Hon. Rufus Choate, Ex-Governor Gardner, Professor Felton, B. F. Hallett, the Hon. Mr. Seymour, of England, Lord Cavendish, and others.

At South Franklin, Mass., last evening, Jonathan Wales shot Miss Susan Whiting with a pistol, killing her instantly. Wales fled, but was arrested this morning. The cause of the act is supposed to be jealousy, as Wales formerly paid his addresses to the deceased. Both are young, and belong to respectable families.

State Military Association.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The State Military Association's annual meeting to-day was well attended. Gen. Duryea, of Kings, presided. The reports of the Council of Administration and Standing Committee were received and discussed. Governor Morgan was elected an honorary member of the Association.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

No. 285.—John T. Mason *vs.* Joseph C. Gamble *et al.* In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Maryland. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 43.—The United States *vs.* Nathaniel Bassett. Arguments continued for the appellee, and concluded for the appellants.

No. 45.—Henry Hill *vs.* Caleb B. Smith. Submitted on the record and printed argument for the plaintiff.

Connecticut Politics.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Dwight Loomis, of Tolland County, was, to-day, nominated by the Republicans of the first Congressional District, as their candidate in the coming Spring election, to represent them in place of E. Clark, Jr., whose term expires with the present Congress, after a faithful service of four years.

Death of Ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont, Secretary of the National Board of Popular Education, died at Middlebury, Vt., on Sunday last.

Non-Arrival of the City of Washington.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Jan. 18—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool 5th inst. The weather is clear, wind Southwest and fresh.

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Overthrow of the Empire---The Republic Re-established.

The Emperor Soulouque Cited to Appear Before a Court of Justice—Gen. Fabre Geffrard at the Head of the Revolutionists.

We gather from the Boston papers further particulars of the revolution in Hayti, reported yesterday by telegraph. It appears that the leader of the revolutionists, General Fabre Geffrard, was formerly Governor of Jacmel, and for several years has been viewed with jealousy by the Emperor Soulouque, who has latterly retained him near his person at Port-au-Prince. Gen. Geffrard, however, succeeded in eluding the Emperor's vigilance, and in an open yawl boat, with only two or three followers, left Port-au-Prince. Touching first at St. Marc, he found that the people there were not quite ready for such a movement. He then proceeded to Gonaives, where the inhabitants received him with open arms.

The origin and progress of the revolt is stated by the Boston *Journal* as follows:

From Mr. H. S. Fredericks, an intelligent and observant gentleman, who came passenger in the *North Wind*, at this port from Gonaives, Jan. 1, we derive particulars which are of much interest. From his personal observation Mr. Fredericks gives the following account of the commencement and progress of the movement.

It appears that before any outbreak had actually occurred the people of Gonaives had an inkling of what was to transpire, and in excited and frightened groups stood about the streets conversing about a political storm which in some way or other they knew was impending. Soon all the stores and places of business were closed, and the streets were deserted.

The first actual demonstration made against the Government was the landing of four individuals only, on the beach near Gonaives, where they mounted horses, already prepared for them, and rode into the town armed to the teeth, but without noise or tumult. This was about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 22. These were the leaders of the new movement, who, after arriving at the middle of the town, galloped at once to La Place, the residence of the Governor, where their leader, General Fabre Geffrard, holding his revolver to the head of the outer sentinel, demanded an entrance, and that the cry of "*Vive la Republique*" should be raised. The sentinel did not accede to the demand of his assailants, but resolutely held to his place and duty.

Not wishing to shed blood as yet, Geffrard and his three companions then galloped to the jail, where they frightened the sentinel into an admittance and a liberation of all the prisoners. These, to the number of about forty, had been confined, some for political and others for criminal offences, and on their release warmly joined their liberators, and with shouts of *Vive Liberté! Vive Republique! Vive Liberté!* the whole party returned to the Governor's residence, where the Commandant, Count Bartholemy, was summoned to surrender to the forces of Liberty and the Republic.

Bartholemy, who is a gentleman of quite advanced life, seems to have acted without much resolution, for after a short time for reflection, he acceded to the demand of the revolutionists, saying that if the people wished him no longer for their Governor, he willingly resigned, and that perhaps the movement was for the best. Now the strong part of the town of Gonaives belonged to the insurgents, and their joy was testified to by a salvo of small artillery of which they had come into possession. An hour after this, what military was in the town and all the town's people had joined the forces of General Geffrard, and now in possession of the whole force, marched to a palace belonging to the Emperor Soulouque, where a deputation of the entire body met in deliberation to decide upon future action. Their action resulted in the proclaiming of the Republic of Hayti, and the appointment of Gen. Geffrard as its provisional head. During the residue of the evening the town was alive with the enthusiasm and excitement, but no violence was enacted.

On the morning of Thursday, Dec. 23, the Republican force, the military, and the late authorities of the town, were drawn up in the grand square in front of the chamber where the result of the deliberations of the Provisional Committee was promulgated. The Republic was proclaimed and rapturously received, and Gen. Geffrard was named the Provisional President of the Republic. In accepting this post, Gen. Geffrard stated that he did so unwillingly, and only because it was needful for immediate organization of the party. He would hold the office until a better man could be found, and should at present only hold the office provisionally.

The late Governor, Count Bartholemy, then had his submission spoken for him, his own voice being too feeble to be heard in the crowd, and in this new surrender he again spoke his opinion that the movement might be for the best good of the people. A grand church service was then solemnized, after which the new Constitution was presented to the principal citizens and the late authorities, and was signed by them. The views of the new authorities were then in part made known, and all the men of the town, capable of bearing arms, were called out, armed and enrolled for immediate action. Their first step was towards the fortified town of St. Marc's, which they entered without opposition, and took possession.

Here it was said that Gen. Geffrard would remain and recruit his forces until strong enough to meet the forces of the Emperor in the field, or assail him in his capital at Port-au-Prince. The inhabitants all over the south part of the island were said to be rising for the Republic when the *North Wind* sailed; and northward the spirit of insurrection was equally catching.

This is all that is known of the progress of the affair at present, but Captain Higgins, of the *North Wind*, reports that on the night of January 1, as he sailed by St. Marc's, he saw the place in flames, and infers that the insurgents had met with some opposition from the adherents of Soulouque, and that one of the parties had fired the town.

The spirit of revolt thus inaugurated at Gonaives, immediately spread to the adjoining towns, and the whole country thereabouts was soon in a state of commotion. The people of Aux Cayes and Jacmel, two important towns, welcomed the new order of things, and declared for the Republic and General Geffrard. It is stated that all the southern part of the island are in favor of the change, and in some places the people rose *en masse* to receive the leaders of the revolt.

When Captain Higgins left, no news had been received from Port-au-Prince, the capital, and residence of the Emperor. The body of his army is at that place, and it remains to be seen whether the revolution will extend to the capital, and if so, whether the soldiers will fraternize with the revolters, and turn against their old master.

From the Boston Traveller.

The Governor of Gonaives at first refused to give up his command, but the position assumed by the inhabitants soon brought him to terms. A Committee of citizens was at once formed, who issued decrees reëstablishing the Republic and convening the national Legislature, before whom General Soulouque (the Emperor) is cited to appear. We give below the proclamations of the Revolutionary Committee, which will explain in some degree the present position of affairs.

PROCLAMATIONS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.

Republic of Hayti—Act of Overthrow, in the Name of the Nation.—The Committee of Department in session at Gonaives, considering that Gen. Soulouque has abused the power conferred on him, by shedding innocent blood; considering that all his administration is a succession of depredations, under which the honest citizens have fallen victims—particularly G. Ardouin, David Trouet, J. B. Francesque, of honorable memory—considering that General Soulouque has perjured the national faith, in overthrowing the institutions by which he received his authority, is in consequence deprived of his power for having

Encumbered the prisons with citizens without trial.

For misappropriating the funds of the General Treasury.

Misappropriating the products of the fifth of the coffee.

Misappropriating the produce of the sale of mahogany.

That he has appropriated the land to his own use.

That he has organized pillage by the armed force of his navy on the different coasts of the Island.

Which have compromised the honor of several Haytiers and foreigners, and prevented them from fulfilling their engagements. These facts we declare shall be submitted to a high Court of Justice.

Given at our General Quarters at Gonaives, Dec. 23, 1858, and the 55th year of Independence. Signed by the Committee.

Republic of Hayti—Liberty and Equality.—The Committee of the Department in service at Gonaives, considering that the country, in taking arms to recover its rights and liberties, too long time deferred, will also state that by the prompt reëstablishment of order the commerce and industry of the country will be secured. Seeing the urgency, and after having deliberated, we proclaim the Constitution of 1846 to be now in vigor, excepting modifications, and name General of Division, Fabre Geffrard, President of the Republic of Hayti; to him is confided the mission, immediately upon his entering the capital, to convoke the Legislative body to give to the country proper institutions, to assure their happiness and tranquility.

Given at the Government House, Gonaives, Dec. 23, 1858, and of the Independence of Hayti the 55th.

Signed by the Committee.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this city, dated Gonaives, Dec. 31:

"Business is perfectly stopped on account of the revolution which took place on our Island on the 22d inst. On that day Gen F. Geffrard entered our town with only three or four followers, and the town immediately surrendered to him. From here he marched to St. Marc's, and now he is busily preparing for his march on Port-au-Prince. All the cities of the North have surrendered. We have no doubt that he will succeed as he has been proclaimed President of Hayti all over the Northern portion of our island, and the inhabitants seem quite pleased with him. All communication with Port-au-Prince, by sea or land, is stopped, and the Emperor Faustin will find it a difficult matter to maintain his position, excepting the Southern part are on his side. We fear many lives will be lost before he surrenders."

General Geffrard was hailed President of the Republic by the people of the North, but imperatively declined the station. He, however, consented to act as Provincial President until the will of the nation is known. He is now on his march to Port-au-Prince, which is the stronghold of Soulouque, but where the Republic has many friends. The Emperor has a large standing army, but it is doubtful if it adheres to him in opposition to the strong expression of the popular will.

General Geffrard is about fifty years of age, a native of Jacmel, and of irreproachable private character. He is said to be a man peculiarly suited to the present emergency, and is highly spoken of by all who are in any way acquainted with affairs upon the island.

Several decrees had been issued by the Revolutionary Assembly, in session at Gonaives, in addition to those given above. One of these decrees orders the destruction of the dungeons of the fort at Gonaives.

Another decree revokes the decrees of banishment of those who have been convicted of political offences.

Another decree orders the release of all prisoners who are detained in the prisons of the Republic, for political offences.

Another decree increases the rations of the soldiers of the army.

Minister Forsyth and the Silver Bullion.

ESCAPE OF LOPARANO—FIFTEEN THOUSAND AS A BRIBE—SENORS MARCO AND BLANCO.

A special correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Vera Cruz, Dec. 28, gives what professes to be an elucidation of the affair of Mr. Forsyth and his hidden ingots—a deposit, it will be remembered, that was found concealed in his lodgings near the City of Mexico after his departure, and which has caused considerable speculation. The correspondent of the *Democrat* quotes from Mr. Forsyth's paper, the Mobile *Register*, the Minister's own explanation, as follows:

"After the Legation was closed in the city, Mr. F. moved to Tacubaya, and went to board with a Mr. Perry, in whose house the 'silver bars' alluded to were brought and deposited. Mr. Forsyth had nothing to do with their being brought there, nor had the right to say that it should not be done. The house was under the control of Mr. Perry, Mr. F. being there as a mere boarder with his family, until he could make arrangements to leave for the United States."

And adds:

"It fortunately so happens that others are well posted, not only in regard to this, but other transactions of Mr. Forsyth, during his brief mission in Mexico; and inasmuch as the Mobile *Register* seems to speak authoratively, I may at least infer that Mr. Forsyth denies all knowledge of our complicity in the premises. If so, he but adds falsehood to his other acts of meanness and double dealing with Mexico. The facts of his connection with this transaction are as well known and as notorious in Mexico as of his prostituting the 'character' of American Minister to give protection to a Mexican offender against Mexican laws, for a pecuniary consideration. Perhaps he will deny that he did receive $15,000 from Loparano for receiving him into the room of the American Legation—keeping him there until he (Mr. F.) left the capital, or, rather Tacubaya; that he had Loparano disguised, and rode in the same coach with him to Vera Cruz. Will he deny that Loparano's draft upon Vera Cruz was not paid in full, but only in part; that another was substituted for it drawn upon New-Orleans, payable on or about Jan. 15, and that that draft was accepted for about $14,000? In regard to the first transaction referred to above, will Mr. Forsyth deny that an emissary from Gen. Blanco called at the house of the American Legation during the small hours of the morning, and requested an interview with him; that Mr. Perry was also called; that Gen. Blanco requested them to take charge of about $200,000 for a short time, until he (Gen. Blanco) could safely remove it; that the matter was referred to Mr. Perry by Mr. Forsyth for his opinion; that Mr. Perry replied that Mr. F. could do as he pleased, as the house was entirely under his control; and that though the premises belonged to Mr. Perry, and were in part occupied by him, yet the sign of the American Legation was on the door and the American flag waving over it? Will Mr. F. deny, that with his full knowledge and consent and abetting, shortly after the departure of Gen. Blanco's agent, there arrived fifty or sixty horsemen, each bearing a bar of silver on his saddle; that the bars were by them deposited within the door of his house; that they were, by his own and Mr. Perry's servants, removed to another part of the premises, and subsequently a part of them deposited in the vault of the privy? I would ask Mr. Forsyth if he has any knowledge of a certain Jew who, it is said, is somewhat mixed up in the matter? Does he know a certain Signor Marco, and others, whose names will hereafter be mentioned? I would also ask what portion of that money Mr. Forsyth brought down with him in his carriage from Tacubaya to Vera Cruz? I have but one motive in calling public attention to this matter; it is that Americans may know some of the reasons why we are in such bad repute, and stand so low in the estimation, not only of the Mexicans, but of all who live in Mexico. Indeed, how can it be otherwise, when they see the American flag used for such, to say the least, questionable purposes, and when they see the representative of the American Government using and taking advantage of the immunity that our flag gives him to engage in transactions that all honorable men detest?"

From Brazil.

AMERICAN MEN-OF-WAR—A FIRE AT RIO—MORE RIOTS—MARKETS, ETC.

Our files of Rio papers extend to Nov. 23, bringing dates from Para to Nov. 4, from Maranham to Nov. 7, and Pernambuco to Nov. 13.

There is no political news at Rio.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Capt. Samuel Lockwood, arrived at Rio Nov. 17. She was *fifty-three* days out from Norfolk. The arrival caused some excitement, as it was understood that the *Cyane* was the vanguard of the Paraguay Expedition. The error was soon, however, explained. The *Cyane* is on her way to join the Pacific squadron.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, belonging to the Paraguay Expedition, was reported as having arrived at Maranhao.

The United States steamer *Water Witch*, also of the Paraguay fleet, had reached Ceara.

A fire broke out at Rio on the 21st November, at 2 o'clock in the morning, in the warehouse of Mons. F. de Bouerrie, which destroyed the building and its contents. Through the activity of the firemen and police the flames were not allowed to extend.

A serious riot occurred, Nov. 17, on the line of the Pedro II. Railroad, springing from jealousy between English and Portuguese laborers employed upon the work. The police having interfered to arrest the combatants, the entire mob fell upon them, and it was only through the prompt dispatch of strong reinforcements that they were saved from annihilation, and enabled to repress the outbreak. The principal rioters had been arrested.

A noted outlaw and assassin, Joao do Nascimento Jesus, had been arrested at Valenca. He is charged with three murders, the earliest committed as far back as 1841.

A new light has been established on the coast of Rio Grande de Norte, in latitude 5° 45', and longitude 35° 13' 5" West of Greenwich. The lamp has four lights. A light has also been placed on Lobos Island at the mouth of the Plata, 92 feet above the sea, and visible at a distance thirteen miles in clear weather.

The shipments of Coffee from the 1st to the 22d of November amounted to 175,801 bags.

Exchange on London was 26¾d. Freight to New-York, 60c. Brazilian ounces, 29$500.

THE SIXTH WARD MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest Concluded, and Verdict of the Jury.

Four Persons Implicated in the Murder.

The Coroner's Inquest in the case of the Sixth Ward murder was closed yesterday. The Ward Station-house where the inquest was conducted was, as on the previous day, thronged with curious and anxious spectators. Several witnesses were examined, and a majority of them told about the same story regarding the shooting that the witnesses previously examined did. A woman living opposite No. 21 Elm-street stated that she was standing at the door of her residence and saw the deceased enter Mr Decker's place in company with a girl; that two men followed in after them, and that Mr. Owens was shot in the hall-way by parties from the street. Very little reliance, however, was placed upon her testimony. The evidence, in the view of the Jury, implicated John Quinlan as a participator in the murder, in connection with the three prisoners previously arrested. During the investigation the prisoners were taken to the Hospital and confronted with Mr. Decker for identification. The injured man was in such a low state, however, that he was unable to recollect anything about the occurrence, much less to identify the accused parties. The evidence seemed to point to Officer Bradley, of the Sixth Ward Police, as having been derelict in his duty, and he was accordingly censured. The following is the concluding evidence, and the verdict of the Jury:

Richard Quinlan, sworn—I reside at No. 128 Worth-street; between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday night I was in the store of James H. Glass, and saw James Higgins and James Loftus there; I was in the store when the shots were fired; I did not see John Glass there; I went out when the shots were fired; but did not recognize any of the persons outside; I did not see the body of a man lying upon the sidewalk; I did not go near there; I think I saw John Glass, James Higgins, and Loftus there; I did not see them go away together, neither did I see a pistol or any other weapon in the hands of anybody else; I cannot recollect any conversation about the murder by any of the parties there; there was a pistol put in my hand that night, and I put it in my pocket; it is in my room, at No. 128 Worth-street, now; I believe it was James Glass who gave me the pistol; it was not John Glass, I am quite positive; the pistol was a revolver.

James Bradley, sworn—I am an officer in the Sixth Precinct, and stood on the corner of Duane and Elm streets at a quarter before eleven o'clock on Saturday night; I saw a party, consisting of some twenty persons, come up Elm-street, and stop at the alley-way between the corner building and No. 21 Elm-street; they were on the same side of the street as No. 21 Elm-street; I heard no loud talking, nor any disturbance; a man came to me and asked me whether I knew that there was a muss down the street; I told him that I heard no noise nor disturbance; after this I heard two shots fired, but thought nothing of it, as it is a common thing; I also saw the flash of a pistol; the distance I was from the place when the firing occurred, I should judge to be about 100 yards; I heard the shots about five minutes after being informed of the difficulty; I went toward the crowd; a man said to me that the whole crowd ought to be arrested; I took him to be a private watchman; I saw him pass something up his arm very quickly; I then went near James Glass' store; in a short time a party came out and passed along the street; I recognized John Glass among them: it was all of five minutes between the first and second shots; one of the shots was fired before the party went into the saloon; when the second shot was fired, the whole party rushed out, and blocked up the walk so that I could not see the body of the man who was shot; I recognize John Glass as one of the party by the clothes he had on; I did not see a pistol in anybody's hands; a man was leaning against the lamp-post; my opinion is that they thought he saw the shooting, and they pounced upon him; I told the crowd that they ought to keep quiet at that time of night; I am certain John Glass was in the crowd when the shot was fired; I staid there, and did not leave the place; I stood over the body of the man, as he lay in a dying condition; I rapped about twenty times; several persons came to my assistance; one was Ex-Councilman Hughes; Officers Cook and Underhill, and several citizens assisted in carrying the deceased to the Hospital; I did not know any other persons in that crowd; after leaving the Hospital I went directly to Glass' liquor saloon; a boy was in the bar-room; he said that he knew nothing of any disturbance; the captain told him to shut up the place, and had him conveyed to the Station-house; I returned to the Station-house when I heard that Glass was arrested; this was within three-quarters of an hour after my first apprisal of the murder; I was then sent to Jersey City to cut off the escape of the murderers; I did not hear Mr. Decker cry murder; I should have heard it if he had.

Joseph Eustace, sworn—I reside at No. 364 Eighth-street; I belong to the Detective Force; on Saturday night I was attending to some business in the Detective Department, and while standing on the corner of Elm and Pearl streets distinctly heard two shots fired in rapid succession; I went in the direction of the firing and saw a number of men in the street; saw a number of men going into the porter-house at the northeast corner of Duane and Elm streets; I saw officer Bradley in uniform, standing on the sidewalk at the door of the porter-house; he had his face towards the crowd when they were going in; when I got up to him he was facing the street; I asked him if he saw the party; did not think that the party ought to be arrested; he said that he had not seen them doing anything; I suggested to him to get help from the Station house and surround the house, and arrest the party; he assured me that there was no disturbance, so I went after my business; I knew nothing of any murder until next day; this occurred at a few minutes after eleven o'clock; I took out my watch to see what time it was.

John Quinlan, recalled—I put the pistol in my pocket, and retained it until I directed Captain Dowling to get it; I remained in the store only a short time; I had some conversation with James Glass on Sunday; I think he told me to give the pistol to him; I never saw that pistol before; I have not seen James Glass since then; I know the bar-keeper of James Glass' store; James Glass handed the pistol quietly into my hand; I heard the firing in the street; I don't know whether I heard that any one had been shot there; I heard it while standing at the corner of Elm and Pearl streets; I heard that they were taking the man to the Hospital; James Glass told me to put the pistol behind the bar; John Glass asked me to take a walk around the block after I had put the pistol behind the bar; I did not see Mr. Decker, nor the man who was shot; I did not go near the house; the pistol I gave to Captain Dowling is the one James Glass gave me; I drink a glass of liquor occasionally; I think I saw Higgins go in the store; the pistol now shown to the Jury is the one that was given to me by James Glass.

John L. Flynn, sworn—I am an officer of the Sixth Ward; Captain Dowling and myself went to No. 21 Elm-street; we found some blood on the carpet in the hall; the woman of the house and her son both told us that John Glass did the shooting; we found Decker in bed; I arrested John Glass; he said he would not go with me, and took me by the collar; I seized him and told him if he did not go with me I would blow his brains out; James Glass, Higgins and Loftus were in the crowd, and there were some twenty others there beside these; Officer Cooper accompanied me toward Broadway; two persons came to us and said they wanted some of this crowd arrested and pointed out John Glass; James Glass told John to go with me, and Higgins told him not to go; I recognize the three prisoners.

Geo. C. Webster, sworn—I am a gunsmith, and do business at No. 300 Broadway; the revolver shown to me is a cylinder pistol; I should judge it had been loaded some time; it is a six shooter; it now contains three loads; each one of the charges of powder is enough for two charges; I took the balls out by means of a screw; it was discharged twice, then skipped one chamber and was then discharged again; I cannot tell whether it was loaded by a person accustomed to loading pistols or not.

Susanna Badanad, sworn—I live in No. 28 Elm-street, immediately opposite the place where the shooting occurred; John Glass, in company with another person whose name I do not know, came into my house and made some disturbance; I coaxed them to leave, which they did; about an hour afterwards I was standing in my door; I saw two women come up Elm-street; they were met by two men, at the corner of Elm and Duane streets, who wished them to go with them to Decker's, which the girls would not do; one of the men threw down one of the girls; soon after I saw one of these girls return, accompanied by a well-dressed man, and go into Decker's house; the hall door was open, and I could see in; I saw the man go up the stairs in the hall, and the girl followed him; they were followed in by the two fellows who were with the girls first; one of them took hold of the girl and pulled her down the stairs into the hall-way; she called for help, and Mr. Decker came and pushed those fellows out; they were fighting with Decker, when quite a crowd came from the corner, and a general scuffle ensued; two fellows rushed against the door, and broke it open, and Decker escaped from the rowdies into the house; at this time a number of shots were fired from the crowd, and immediately a man came out of the door, and, leaning upon the railing for a moment, fell forward upon the sidewalk; I was going over to look at him, but was ordered into the house by some of the rowdies.

The case was here given to the Jury, who, after due deliberation, rendered the following

VERDICT:

"That Richard Owens came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of John Glass, at No. 21 Elm-street, on the night of the 15th of January, 1859, and that said Glass was aided and abetted by James Higgins, James Loftus, James Glass, and John Quinlan; further, they consider the conduct of John Bradley on this occasion highly censurable, and would earnestly and respectfully call the attention of the Police Commissioners to the fact."

After the rendition of the verdict, the prisoners were formally examined by the Coroner. Glass gave his age as 22, his birth-place this City, his residence No. 86 Centre-street, and occupation a carpenter. Relative to the charge preferred against him, he said "I am not guilty, and I demand an immediate examination." Higgins gave his age as 24, his birth-place Ireland, residence No. 127 Worth-street, and business a cigar maker. He said, relative to the charge, "Simply, I am not guilty." Loftus said he was 23 years old, was born in New-York, lived at No. 128 Leonard-street, was formerly a cooper, but was now a constable. Relative to the accusation of murder, he said, "I was not there when the murder was committed, and am not guilty." Quinlan gave his birth-place as Ireland, his age 21, residence No. 128 Worth-street, and occupation bottling liquors. He said that he had no participation in the murder. The prisoners were all committed to the Tombs.

ARIZONA AND SONORA--NO. VI.

Slavery in New Territory—Interests of the People Neglected—Petition from Citizens in Arizona—Population—New Frontier—The Regular Army—Rangers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We find a native population in New-Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, Chihuahua, and throughout all Mexico, numbering some eight millions, peculiarly well fitted to develop the great resources of the country. The old Spanish monarchy and the rule of the Jesuits, notwithstanding the abuses with which they are charged, left a people with some idea of liberty, to say the least—a material that will prove death to Slavery.

The second article of the present Constitution of the Mexican Republic runs as follows:

> "ARTICLE II. All are born free in the Republic. Slaves that set foot upon National territory recover by that single act their liberty, and have the right to the protection of the laws."

It will doubtless be conceded that the second article of the Mexican Constitution is to the point, and that it contains no superfluous words. As the Constitution says, so say the people. The poor Mexican peon is one of the most independent beings in existence. With one dollar's worth of cotton cloth around his body, and a pair of *guarachas*, or raw-hide sandals, he will travel from one end of his country to the other, and if he cannot find work, he always finds a plate of frigoles and tortillas. The bondage of *debt* is the only bondage known to the laws and the people of Mexico.

These remarks touching Slavery are not made in the spirit of a partisan. They are made with the sole desire to bring forward the great fact that, until some eight millions of people are extinguished, Slavery cannot take root in territory already acquired, or about to be acquired from Mexico. Freedom-shriekers and fire-eaters will find their occupation gone when they reach the Rocky Mountains and Rio Grande del Norte. And if our patriotic legislators do not drop *Slavery*, the great humbug question of the day, and turn their attention to the great national question of a Pacific Railroad, and make themselves acquainted with the peculiar condition and necessities of the empire that is rising on the Pacific slope, they may, in their day and generation, hear from that region the cry of "*disunion*" on other grounds than that of Negro Slavery.

New-England, now opposed to the extreme Southern railroad route to the Pacific, would, if she understood her true interests, be the first and strongest advocate for a road to Guaymas or Mazatlan.

But this is digressing from the subject.

It is evident that new and great interests are growing up in that extensive domain under consideration. It is evident that these interests do not have from the General Government, and the people of the older States, that attention which their immense importance to the country at large demands. It is apparent, also, that such measures as the General Government does adopt for the benefit of its new Territories, are founded on a mistaken policy, and that the effect of these measures is to retard rather than advance the settlement and prosperity of these new regions. In exemplification of this I will confine myself to Arizona and contiguous territory.

The territory of New-Mexico was incorporated within the limits of the United States, about twelve years ago. The inhabitants of the Territory were then engaged in cattle and sheep raising, and gold and silver mining; and to a moderate extent, prosperity attended their labors. What is the condition of the Territory now? Ranching and mining as regular pursuits are wholly abandoned, and the entire population is engaged as producers and contractors in furnishing supplies for the troops. The wild Indians, though always troublesome, are now so bold and cunning, and so well armed, as to prevent the great cattle-raising Territory of New-Mexico from producing a supply for the troops stationed therein; and large droves are annually driven from Sonora to make good the deficiency.

The Mexicans raise corn, &c., in the valley of the Rio Grande, and a few Americans act as contractors between them and the Government officials. This is the extent of the enterprise of the Territory, and beyond this there is no inducement to settle or invest a dollar.

This is New-Mexico. The evils under which that Territory labors are intensified in Arizona. I happened to be there about the time it became American territory, and for five successive years I have witnessed the tide of emigration roll into this Territory, and, such as escaped with their lives, roll out again. Placed within the civil jurisdiction of New-Mexico, who could not and would not afford its inhabitants the least benefit of civil law, without adequate military protection, and overrun by wild, marauding bands of Apaches, Arizona has had a hard struggle for existence. For several years, through various channels, and more especially through a delegate elect, she has been knocking at the door of Congress for organization and protection. One great obstacle to the action of Congress is the fact that Arizona does not contain a large population, and does not settle up rapidly. With all the drawbacks, there are stupendous interests there which thousands would now be developing, had protection and civil law been grated. And yet the Government holds the Territory in such estimation, as to keep a custom-house officer there to wring from the people a few paltry dollars in the shape of duty on the necessaries of life brought from Sonora, and on which, during their early struggles, they are mainly dependent.

None but strong-handed mining companies can now locate with any safety or success, and nothing but the evidence of inexhaustible treasure gives them courage and strength to encounter the obstacles they meet in their wild and unsettled country.

New-Mexico has struggled against the ill effects of the mistaken military and Indian policy of our Government twelve years, and Arizona nearly six.

It must be borne in mind that since the discovery of California gold, ten years ago, our frontier has wholly changed. Then it was from San Antonio, Texas, to Santa Fé, New-Mexico, and thence to Lake Superior. What a wonderful change has been wrought out. Now our frontier comprises that immense stretch of country west of the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Madre, extending from Washington Territory to Sonora, Chihuahua and through Western Texas. This new frontier is more distant from the source of supplies. The scarcity of internal navigation, the long dry *jornadas* and wild Indians bear hard on facilities for transportation.

The wild Indians throughout our new frontier have meaner instincts, are more treacherous, untamable and shiftless than their red brethren east of the Rocky Mountains. Hence the Government has an entirely new field for its troops and Indian Agencies.

There is, throughout the older States, a settled belief and confidence in the superior ability and humanity of regular troops, over volunteer or ranging companies.

There is a predisposition on the part of the public, remote from frontier countries, to believe that the whites are always the first aggressors upon the Indians; that this is the cause of wars, Indian depredations, massacres, &c.; that the poor Indian is inhumanly and brutally treated.

The policy of our general Government, founded on this general belief, is causing a fearful waste of life and property throughout our present frontier. The evil results of this policy, so poorly adapted to that region, are culminating. There is Indian war throughout the length and breadth of that land. Not a mail arrives from those regions, that does not bear accounts of Indian troubles, depredations or murders, and yet the half is not recorded. The unwritten history of Arizona and New-Mexico would exhibit sufferings on the part of a people acting under the impulses of "manifest destiny," equal to those of that band who came to this country to worship God after their own fashion, and who now have a monument on Plymouth Rock, and in a nation's heart.

The inhabitants of the frontier region, so far as I have any knowledge, as a body, deplore the mistaken confidence and belief upon which the policy of the Government is based.

They have the evidence before their eyes, that regular troops do not meet with permanent success in subduing wild Indians, and deterring them from committing depredations and outrages. And, in advocating the cause of the people of these regions, as against the military, I do not call in question the patriotism, bravery, or energy of the Army. On the contrary, I believe the education the officers receive, their gentlemanly predilections and associations—the entire material of the Army in fact—its tactics, and the system which regulates it, are intended for, and adopted to a *higher* order of life and fighting, than spending their days in those remote wilds, *bush-whacking* after these most miserable of all miserable wild Indians. To the general generosity of character that appertains to our army, and of its determination to maintain the honor of our flag, I can bear evidence. But I do most unhesitatingly reecho the cry heard throughout the frontier, that our Army in the West is not in its element—that duly authorized and regulated companies of rangers would be incomparably more effectual, more economical, and in the end prove quite as humane as regular troops.

There is no one point more thoroughly settled in the public mind, distant from the frontier, than the belief in the superiority of regular troops over rangers. *Public opinion never labored under a greater error than this.* If not disabused in season, the present system will, in the course of time, wear out these wild tribes with dollars and human lives, somewhat after the manner the Seminoles were worn out. It may be calculated that each Seminole cost the United States $30,000, and how many lives the record saith not.

EDW. E. DUNBAR.

STATE OF EUROPE.

France, and the other European Powers.

Extract of a Private Letter dated

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 18th, 1858.

It appears to me that the exasperation of feeling, which was so evident some months since among our people against the Austrians, and especially against the English, is very far from having subsided. But the Emperor has clearly perceived that he had prematurely and incautiously betrayed his intentions, and that at the present moment nearly all Europe would rise in arms to the rescue of whatever Power he should attack, whether it were Belgium, or upon the Rhine, or, what is much more probable, in Italy. Prussia would now side with Austria in a defensive war, and England, so long as the Tory Cabinet shall remain in place, could not but countenance any Power which France might assail, in order to preserve the balance of forces upon the continent.

There is no vestige remaining of the transienl *entente cordiale* between England and France. Alt that exists now is cold courtesy on both sides, and a most suspicious spirit on the part of the former nation, in which the preparations for an effectual defense of the country are proceeding upon a large scale. Nevertheless, for my own part, I consider the war against Austria, for the sake of Italy, as positively and irrevocably determined upon in the solitary, unsympathizing, greedy, but patient mind of our one absolute Ruler, as was the war in the East, for the sake of Turkey, even from December of 1852. You may remember that that expedition took place after eighteen months' delay: so may it be this time also; and depend upon it that war will break out so soon as a favorable opportunity shall present itself, which opportunity, in my opinion, will not be long delayed.

There is a feeling, which pervades the whole continent of Europe, that England, in repressing the Indian rebellion, has trespassed somewhat upon the borders of humanity, and such a feeling is not calculated to conciliate favor. And I may add that the course of the United States, both at home and abroad, is very like, in the opinion of many, to produce similar results. Yet I do not see how the Old World can efficaciously or even plausibly oppose the extension of your conquests, at least of your protectorate over the whole of Mexico and down to the Isthmus; for those Hispano-American States are fast falling into utter confusion and hastening towards political dissolution.

I know of no cause which can explain the cold and even unjust treatment of young BONAPARTE by his nearest relations, except it be the hate and fear felt by the old Westphalian King and his princely son for the American, and more than half republican, branch of the Imperial family. That princely son, NAPOLEON by name, has been continually rising, till now he stands almost on a level with the Emperor himself. He has at present ample scope for the exercise of his strong will and many talents. He decidedly represents the liberal and revolutionary principle, and his course is marked by great clearness of views and a vast show of consequence, knowing himself to be, as he is, a barrier against the accroachments of a church and clergy which threatens France with a renewal of mediæval darkness and inquisitorial institutions. Some day or other we may possibly see him playing the first part on our stage.

Our friend —— has been passing a whole month with the Emperor and his many invited guests at Compiègne, where the mirth, I am told, was of a character void of all dignity and even puerile. Europe, however, would be foolish indeed were she to permit herself to be blinded to the near dangers which beset her by the exhibition of such frivolity and such apparent absence of care. Unless I am much deceived, we shall see in Europe many darker days before the appearance of a bright and tranquil dawn.

Need of Better Accommodations for City Travel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Cannot the proprietors of our City cars and omnibuses hit upon some plan to accommodate the enormous morning and evening travel? Now-a-days if one resides below Fourteenth-street, he will find it next to impossible to ride down to his business, because every conveyance is crowded before it reaches his corner. And yet while he stands there waiting, dozens of upward-bound stages pass him entirely empty, and, of course, doing no conceivable service either to their proprietors or the public. I would suggest, therefore, that these empty stages instead of crawling along uselessly to Forty-second-street, should turn around at Fourteenth-street, or thereabouts, and proceed down town again, and at night *vice versa*. Thus, with the same number of stages, the public would be better accommodated, while the profits of the different lines would be considerably increased.

A. W. C.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1859.

Widening of Whitehall-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to call the attention of the public to the fact that nearly a half-million of dollars is about being expended for the purpose of widening Whitehall-street, which, it is useless to say, is wholly unnecessary. The plea is that the street is too narrow for the accommodation of the various vehicles which are obliged to pass through it. This is all very well, but the difficulty may be obviated in a great deal more economical manner by compelling the omnibuses to pass through State-street, thereby leaving Whitehall-street in a fine condition for transacting business.

The fact is, that our present City Fathers are poor, as they have but recently taken their seats, and have not as yet had an opportunity to peculate to any great extent.

The question is whether our tax-payers will be charitable to our public benefactors, and tamely permit themselves to be plucked, or whether they will, with united effort, strenuously oppose it, and prevent it from being consummated, which it is in their power to do.

By inserting the above, you will oblige a tax-payer and an OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE LAW OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.—The Buffalo *Republic* publishes a card from the Express Company of LIVINGSTON, FARGO & Co., explanatory of the recent suit against them, correcting misstatements. They say: "In the month of August, 1852, this Company undertook to forward from this city to Detroit a package said to contain $4,600 in Michigan State bonds. This package, with a large amount of money and other valuables in the safe of the Company, were sunk on board the steamer *Atlantic*. No time was lost, or expense spared, on the part of the Company, to recover this property, which they succeeded in doing. In the meantime the owner of the bonds commenced suit for their value, which the managers of the Company felt it their duty to defend, for several reasons: the most important one was to have sufficient proof of the contents of the package, and claiming that the loss of the bonds was not the loss of money or debt against the State of Michigan. They even arranged with the State officers of Michigan to have the bonds reissued by an act of the Legislature, and were ready to furnish the necessary security to indemnify the State; but the owner of the bonds refused or neglected to take such action in the matter as was necessary for him to do in order to accomplish this."

POLITICAL.

Speculations of a Philadelphia Politician About the Presidential Candidates.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

At present quiet reigns in our city. Politics are at a stand still—that is, so far as they are viewed upon the surface, but underneath, the different leaders, aspirants, cliques and factions are industriously operating to forward their own separate ends. In the Democratic Party, now sorely disorganized, there is the utmost variety of opinion as to who shall be the fortunate, or unfortunate nominee, of the Charleston Convention. The names most commonly mentioned are HUNTER, BRECKINRIDGE, BUCHANAN, DOUGLAS, WISE and BIGLER. The exact strength of each of these in Philadelphia I propose to state: That the President has a *few* followers, who may be called *friends*, I do not doubt, but few they are indeed—that the office-holders (many of them I know) are opposed to his renomination. It is denied by many that he is a candidate, but some of the knowing ones talk otherwise. However, there is no necessity for any speculation upon this point. It is impossible for Mr. BUCHANAN to rally his broken and disorganized followers so as to make the least show for him at Charleston. There is an effort, and a strong one, being made in favor of HUNTER, of Virginia. At the head of this movement is Mr. PIERCE's Postmaster-General, the Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL. Every one acquainted with him gives him credit for being a most adroit and shrewd politician. Moreover, he has earned the enviable reputation of having made both an honest and efficient Postmaster. With such prestige in his favor, he can do much towards accomplishing his object, but then he has difficulties to overcome, which, with all his astuteness, he may never be able to effect. His operations are the following: He sends for Mr. ——; has a talk to him—for he is an affable gentleman—he gradually, and by almost imperceptible degrees, explains what he requires to be done, and thus often secures the *tool* to work out his purposes. Mr. CAMPBELL declares that he desires nothing for himself, but it is strongly surmised and currently reported that Mr. HUNTER can only have his assistance upon the trifling consideration of his resuming his old place in the Cabinet. That he will make an effort to carry Philadelphia for HUNTER is beyond a doubt—that is, provided he is certain that HUNTER can carry his own State. The rank and file of the party here are not in favor of this gentleman for the Presidency.

Senator DOUGLAS has many warm friends, but his recent visit has done him incalculable injury. He was far stronger two months ago than he is to-day. When Mr. DOUGLAS arrived here he got into the hands of men nine out of every ten of whom cannot aid him a jot or tittle in carrying a delegate election. EDWARD G. WEBB, GEORGE W. NEBBINGER, WILLIAM E. LEHMAN, WILLIAM MCCANLESS, EUGENE AHERN, and others, who surrounded him, endeavored to defeat FLORENCE in the recent election for Congress. This has not strengthened DOUGLAS among the regular party men—while it is stated by some gentlemen, who attended the Douglas reception, that it was loathsome to witness the abject toadyism of many of his satellites. Of all the prominent actors around him—that is, those whose names appeared in print—not more than four or five can carry the election division in which they reside. Moreover, the threats of some—nay, of many—to nominate DOUGLAS, and run him *nolens volens*, have caused considerable injury to his prospects. FORNEY, who is the *High Priest* of DOUGLAS, as he was once the *High Priest* of BUCHANAN, WEBSTER, LEHMAN, WEBB & Co., could not carry ten per cent. of the City for DOUGLAS; while AHERN, EDWARDS, BOILEAU, MCCANLESS and others are certain to unite with some other clique or faction. The people are averse to witness the spectacle of any men seeking the Presidency. This was the great cause of HENRY CLAY never being able to attain his wishes. However it may answer for a Ward politician to cater for a nomination, it will not do for a man seeking the Presidency. But while thus Mr. DOUGLAS has considerably marred his prospects, it by no means follows that the people's mind is changed upon the question of Popular Sovereignty. It is as strongly Anti-Lecompton as ever. The people like to give freely, willingly and generously; but never can they be forced to confer favors. PHILLIPS and LANDY were defeated upon the Lecompton issue. JOHN CAMPBELL saved FLORENCE. Every meeting that CAMPBELL spoke at, in FLORENCE's favor, he took open and decided Anti-Lecompton grounds; and he now insists that FLORENCE shall fulfill his promises, that he will vote for the admission of Kansas whenever she shall apply in a constitutional manner. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, appears to have more friends here than any other person named, but as yet I have heard of no organization among them. There are thousands of naturalized citizens attached to the Democratic Party who feel that they owe WISE a deep debt for the stand he took against Know-Nothingism in 1855. Here is a powerful element prepared at the hands of any able and skillful politician—while to those Democrats who believe in the right of the people in the Territories to form their own Constitution, WISE is equally if not more acceptable than DOUGLAS—for this reason, it is said by many, that WISE dared to speak out in Virginia, in the South, in favor of Popular Sovereignty, where he had the fire-eaters to contend with, and where it was dangerous to avow such doctrines; while, on the other hand, *per necessitatem*, DOUGLAS, to save himself in Illinois, had to make the open and avowed issue of Popular Sovereignty. ROBERT TYLER ought to be WISE's friend. He is the son of Ex-President TYLER, and a native of Virginia. He is on especial good terms with the powers that be. How he can swear fealty to BUCHANAN, and yet be the friend of WISE, surpasseth my poor understanding to comprehend. He is extremely Southern in his notions, versatile in his policy, so as to suit his own especial interests—a fast friend so long as the individual can subserve his schemes. He will be for the man for President with whom he thinks he will have most influence.

There is another Democratic politician here who, as yet, has not shown his hand—LEWIS C. CASSIDY, by far the ablest tactician in the party. Cool, astute, clear-headed, and not over thirty, or thirty-five years of age. If he raises his voice for HUNTER, Philadelphia is for HUNTER,—if for WISE, it is for WISE,—if for BRECKINRIDGE, &c. I have been told that the secret of his power over his adherents is, that he identifies himself with their interests,—that their cause is his cause,—that he is as true as Damascus to his friends, and relentless to his enemies. Hence he has around him a band of followers, who never fail or falter to do his behests. At present I have been informed that he is playing the game of masterly inactivity—how long it will last I know not. The *Argus*, a two cent evening sheet, has been metamorphosed into a morning penny paper. It is FLORENCE's organ and conducted, that is edited, by THEOPHILUS FISK, an able and forcible writer. How long it will exist I am unable to surmise. The *Pennsylvanian* has recently changed hands. Mr. RICE, who, from being a great admirer and eulogist of Mr. BUCHANAN, is now one of his most bitter assailants, has sold the paper to Mr. MORWITZ, a German,—NIMROD STRICKLAND, as editor, takes the place of STEPHEN ANDERSON. I have heard a rumor that the *Mining Record*, of Pottsville, is to be purchased by the friends of DOUGLAS. Your readers will see that the Democracy is all at sixes and sevens, hardly any active man knowing where he stands. Under these circumstances Mr. BRECKINRIDGE may loom up strong. He has as yet but few friends, but his name is often mentioned as a compromise candidate. Senator BIGLER, no doubt, has the ambition to go before the Charleston Convention, but the opinions entertained of him, by himself and by others, are as opposite as we and the antipodes. Some are even uncharitable enough to suggest that a year's acquaintance with Lindley Murray might tend to make him not so "murder the King's English," if it would not make him any stronger "in the knees." I give you my *resumé* of the Presidential candidates of the Democracy:

1. Governor WISE—Strongest; no leader.
2. DOUGLAS—Very strong; poor or indifferent leaders.
3. HUNTER—Strong; wide-awake leader.
4. BRECKINRIDGE—Weak; no leader.
5. BUCHANAN—Very weak; all leaders; no followers.
6. BIGLER—0000000000; neither leaders nor followers.

In my next I shall give you the popular opinion of the Republican Party, and in doing so I wish your readers to understand that whatever I state is merely the reflex of public sentiment—not opinions of my own. I mix very much among the people. I hear them express their sentiments daily. I am, therefore, enabled to state their views tolerably correct. I am, then, a medium—but not of the Davis or Cora V. Hatch kind. I retail the opinions of cooking bipeds; they deal in the more sublime nonsense of unintelligible spheres. So mote it be until the OMEGA.

Remonstrance from one who thinks Mr Buchanan should not be Trusted with $30,000,000.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have noted in your issue of Jan. 14 your remarks upon Mr. MASON's bill. You are pleased to say, "the venerable Chief Magistrate may be weak, and the world knows he is weak, but dangerous he can never be." Be it as it may, he is not the man to be trusted as Senator MASON proposes. We admit, no danger is to be apprehended. The good sense of the country would soon veto anything like it.

Still, the President, should he be empowered to do as has been proposed, might cause incalculable mischief to the Union. Take a retrospective glance of what has been done in the naval expedition sent to South America. With the resources of the country, with full power to act as he pleased, we have seen, after a delay of many months, an improper, and we might add, an inadequate force sent to a distant point upon a difficult enterprise. Ere the hostile ships leave care is taken to give the world a full description of all. Lists of the crews and armament, size of the guns, conditions of the charter parties, place of rendezvous, instructions given the Commissioner, and finally, after the coercion of LOPEZ, they are to visit other South American States upon the same errand. Enough is said to make one "turn with loathing from the sickening folly." This has been explained "that no harm is meant, it is only a desire to give particular friends early intelligence." When wrongs are to be redressed by the strong hand, the simple yet important maxim should be remembered, "Know your enemy, his strength and his intentions."

We have seen an expedition sent 7,000 miles from home to contend against tenfold odds, and not the least attention paid to circumspection. There is not in our navy a midshipman but would say prepare a proper force in silence, and send it with sealed orders, which might have been done in half the time and at much less cost, as has been the case—to have made no ostentatious display of fleets or threats. There is time enough to do so to a Spanish-American when in sight of him. There is not in our mercantile marine a skipper who ever saw the river Plate but would say the *Falmouth*, *Sabine* and "Sound steamers" are wholly unfit craft for the intended purpose, or to have chosen Buenos Ayres for a place of rendezvous during the season of the *pamperos*, as has been done. Often we have been told that Paraguay will cede to all that may be demanded without delay—that the name of an expedition would terrify LOPEZ into submission. We have seen it predicted in the New-York *Herald* (mark the prophecy!) "that in ninety days after the fleet sailed the two millions would be forthcoming, all in hard round dollars."

"*No hay enemigo chico*" is a Spanish proverb which the English (in a well-appointed expedition to the river Plate) found to contain a fatal truth. Let it be kept in mind that the social and political state of Paraguay is the same now as it was two hundred and fifty years ago—that since the revolution of 1810 she is the only South American State that has steered clear of intestine broils or fraternal bloodshed—that during the long interval she has seen but two Governors who have ruled the inhabitants with a rod of iron. One famous for his cruelty and adroitness in maintaining himself in power for the space of twenty-five years, when dying of old age (a death unknown to South American Governors) to name his successor. Bad and wily as LOPEZ undoubtedly is, still it must be confessed he knows how to manage his countrymen. To conclude, it has been Mr. BUCHANAN's fate to test the historian's maxim. We hope it may prove false. Time only hallows human institutions. Under that guarantee men will yield implicit obedience and respect to the wildest caprices of the most stupid tyrant that ever disgraced a throne.

SINBAD.

The Next Presidency—Views of a Douglas Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The little sheet in this city, called the *Star*, is constantly and persistently abusing and misrepresenting Senator DOUGLAS, as much so as it abused and misrepresented Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, for some time previous to the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention, and whilst its unscrupulous editor was advocating the nomination of President PIERCE for reëlection. In yesterday evening's paper, the editor copies extracts from three journals to prove what he asserts to be true, to wit: That Senator DOUGLAS, now that he has been reëlected to the Senate, has taken his stand to oppose and denounce Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration—to oppose the nominees of the Charleston Convention—and to run himself as an independent candidate for the Presidency. His quotations and premises do not warrant his conclusions. As a humble and unpretending friend and admirer of Senator DOUGLAS, I aver that the "Little Giant" is not scrambling, and will not scramble, for the Presidency. As I understand the state of the case, he glories in the political fight he has recently made, and in the triumph he has achieved. He maintains that the principles and platform upon which he went into and came out triumphantly from that canvass, were truly and entirely Democratic. He certainly made the most gallant political fight and won the most brilliant political victory to be found recorded anywhere in ancient or modern history. It ought to be enough to satisfy almost any man's ambition, as it seems to me, to achieve the mighty victory which now adorns his brow.

Judge DOUGLAS believes that he stands squarely upon the true Democratic Platform. He will not surrender that platform, nor any portion of it, to gain the Presidency. But if the Presidency should be offered to him, in accordance and in consonance with his principles, which have been fully avowed to the country, North and South alike, then, in that case, I take it, he is not the statesman to refuse to accept the exalted station.

I may err in my judgment, but I believe that Judge DOUGLAS will do nothing, will take no step, to divide the Democratic Party at the Charleston Convention—that he will abide by and give his cordial support to the nominees of that Convention, whoever they may be. But I go further in my belief. I firmly believe that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS or WILLIAM H. SEWARD will be the next elected President of the United States. I believe that it is a "fixed fact" that Senator SEWARD is to be the nominee of the Republican party. I believe that the delegates to the Charleston Convention from every Northern State, and from California, will go for Senator DOUGLAS; and also that the delegates from Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia and Missouri will go for him. A majority of the Virginia delegation will be apt to go the same way. Hence I conclude that Judge DOUGLAS will be nominated, believing, as I firmly do, that he is the only *Democrat* in the United States who *can* be elected; and he would have a very hard race to run even at that. Ought he not, then, if such should be the case, to allow his friends to use his name in the Convention? That name has a talismanic influence with the people of this country which will rouse them, as it recently has done, to such a *furore* as the name of ANDREW JACKSON in times past had the power to produce. As between Mr. SEWARD and Mr. DOUGLAS, the Americans, who could not support the former, would, if they voted at all, as it seems to me, take sides with the latter.

I understand that Judge DOUGLAS looks upon Mr. President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet as being *outside* of the Democratic party, at present, but that he is willing that they shall try to get back, if they will henceforth, to the end of their term of office, behave themselves like good Democrats.

Mr. Secretary FLOYD, of the War Department, who is really a high-toned, chivalric officer, ambitious, no doubt, to do what and all he can for the honor of the Army, as well as the glory of the Union, has had much to do, for a year or two past, in the matter of deciding upon the utility of fire-arms, guns, revolvers, &c., and ordering the best-approved of the same for the use of the Army. If he will but examine carefully a newly-invented gun by JOHN CORCORAN, now in this city, who has been engaged in the arsenals of England, France, Russia and Turkey, at different times, for the past 25 years, he will find a war-instrument, of the gun species, which throws Sharp's rifle, Colt's rifle and revolving pistol, Morse's rifle, the Minnie rifle, &c., completely into the shade. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

H. E.

New Developments in Indiana Politics.

Indianapolis (Jan. 12) Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

Last night both parties met in grand caucus. The Douglas men of both branches (with two exceptions) met with the Lecomptonites.

Mr. TURPLE, the recognized leader of the Lecompton forces, was placed in the chair. After a stormy and excited scene of chaffering, bargain and sale, in which the Lecomptonites played "Bear" and Douglas men the "Bull," the Administration party yielded horse, foot and dragoon, and proceeded to make nominations according to terms dictated by the Douglas men.

AQUILLA JONES, present Treasurer of State, and one of the most prominent Douglas men in Indiana, was nominated for Agent of State.

Col. JOHN C. WALKER, (who would have been elected Lieutenant-Governor two years ago, but for his *juvenility*,) also an Anti-Lecompton leader, received the nomination for State Printer, and RICHARD RAWLEY, of Vanderburgh, (Anti-Lecompton,) for Canal Trustee. The minor offices of State Librarian and State Prison Director were also given to the Douglas men. The nominations were then ratified *in toto*, but not before Senator HEFFREN, (Lecompton,) with one or two others, had bolted, and sworn hostility to the new coalition and its hybrid nominees.

At the other end of the Capitol, the Republicans, confused and alarmed by the defection of the Douglas men, proceeded, nevertheless, to make their nominations.

They nominated JOHN D. DEFREES, Esq., of this city, for Agent of State; BERRY SULGROVE, Esq., (Editor of the *Journal*,) for State Printer, and W. G. COFFIN, of Parke County, for Canal Trustee.

A PECULIARLY INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The Richmond *Whig* publishes a card from Mr. R. RIDGWAY, who announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress from the Ninth District of Virginia, after the following independent manner:

> Being exceedingly ambitious of representing the Swabians of the Tenth Legion in the Congress of the United States, I take occasion, unsolicited and unasked, to announce myself a candidate for that distinguished honor. In doing so, I desire it to be distinctly understood that I am a candidate unconditionally, scorning to submit my claims to the arbitrament of any Convention, Caucus, Cabal or Junta on earth, and intending to run independently—on my own individual hook—and to run just as well as the liberal-minded and generous-hearted voters of the District may be disposed to permit me. Nor need any of my competitors, no matter what may turn up during the progress of the canvass, expect me to retire from the contest. I am resolutely in the "ring," until wearied Sol goes to bed on the fourth Thursday in May.
>
> What I am and what I have done, Swabians, I have now told you. If you can find it in your hearts to vote against me, you are not the men your fathers were, and whom I have often heard General JACKSON speak of with tears in his eyes. Should you vote for me, as I hope and believe, and thus elect me your Representative in Congress, no invader's foot shall ever profane the sacred soil of the Tenth Legion, but in peace shall you live, and in prosperity, and in the divine enjoyment of crout, for the remainder of your days. Your friend, admirer and fellow-citizen,
>
> R. RIDGWAY.

THE REV. THEODORE PARKER'S SOCIETY NOT DISBANDED.—We are authorized to state that the report of the disbandment of Mr. PARKER's society is not correct. The salary of the reverend gentleman will be continued for the present, and the organization of the society will be kept up. It is proposed to relinquish the Music Hall as soon as possible, but no further action has been decided upon. Mr. PARKER will sail for Havana in a few weeks, by advice of physicians, who recommend a warmer climate.—*Boston Traveller, Jan. 15.*

Meeting of the American Tract Society in New-Haven.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 17, 1859.

The annual meeting in behalf of this Society was held last evening in the church of the Rev. Dr. CLEAVELAND, in this city.

Although there was a Union meeting in a neighboring church, the house was well filled, and deep interest manifested to the close.

The Rev. Mr. NOYES, of the South Church, (late Dr. STYLES',) opened the meeting with prayer.

The Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, Secretary, in a stirring address of thirty minutes, presented the present condition, wants and aims of the Society. He enlarged upon its catholicity, its publications, and its benevolent aspect, in strong contrast with the principle lately enunciated, that the work of this Society "did not pay," as well as that of some other kindred institutions. He said justly, that the American Tract Society was never established on the commercial plan of making money. Other communities might be compact enough to scatter the truth without *carrying* to the destitute, as Great Britain with its 120,000 square miles for 27,000,000 of souls; but one country with its 3,000,000 square miles, and the same population, demanded a more aggressive, self-denying and benevolent plan of reaching the multitudes, wherever they could be found. He closed by giving several illustrations, touching these various points.

Mr. O. E. WOOD, of New-York, one of the Executive Committee, being present, was called on to make some statement of the finances of the Society. He said, under the circumstances by which they had been surrounded the past year or two, it was a pleasing duty now to render an account of their stewardship. Their field was large and so were their responsibilities. He enumerated the eight great agencies and branches of the Society; at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Rochester, in addition to the Boston Society. In endeavoring to be faithful to their trust—the Secretaries and some members of the Finance Committee had visited almost every one of these agencies during the past year, and examined into their affairs, directing the strictest economy in every department.

It was gratifying to be able to state, he said, that up to the evening before he left New-York, (14th,) the receipts of the Society were $15,136 *more* than to the same time last year, of which the donations were only $653 less. That the donations from the New-England States, which were in the field of the Boston Society, comprising all New-England except Connecticut and Rhode Island, were $425 more than for the same time in the previous year, $300 of which was an excess in Massachusetts. That the Boston Society, since the 1st inst., and since the Hartford meeting, had sent more than $3,300 in on account of its indebtedness, and making the receipts from the Society $1,571 more than for the same time in the previous year, showing that the recent efforts in behalf of that Society in Hartford and elsewhere was probably felt in the parent Treasury.

Mr. WOOD felt grateful for the noble response in all parts of the country, east, west and south, and assured the audience they were greatly encouraged to go on with the good work.

He closed by saying the Society was yet in debt over $20,000, (reduced from $60,000,) and in addition to this they needed $20,000 to send to the foreign field before April 1.

The Rev. Dr. POOR, of Newark, closed with a beautiful and touching address.

He drew a vivid picture of the extended region of our country and its destitution, and expressed his belief that there was no agency now before us so capable of meeting this want as this Society. Taking the statistics of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church and the Congregationalists, and allowing two churches to a minister, there were 2,000 churches of these denominations alone vacant. The American Home Missionary Society could not begin to supply the field, and where should we look but to this national Society, which carried the "pure water of life" to the dying souls.

He enlarged upon its plan of carrying the gospel to the poor, as illustrated in the tract distribution on his own field of labor in Newark.

Since the dispersion on the plains of Shinar, it seems as though all nations had tended towards this Western Continent, until our land was fast filling up with foreigners of every clime—and how were these to be reached but by the printed page at the hand of Christians?

He made a forcible appeal for the Foreign Missionary wants, and illustrated the superior mode, oftentimes, of preaching the Gospel through the distribution of tracts—especially where the missionary had but feeble command of the language.

He said one of his earliest boyish memories, was in the island of Ceylon, at the Batticotta Seminary. Every Saturday afternoon, his father made him select tracts in packages for distribution by the students of the Seminary, and they went two-and-two, everywhere distributing these messages of salvation. It always reminded him of the sending forth of the disciples by our Lord and Saviour, to preach the Gospel to every creature.

Dr. CLEAVELAND made a short application, and the meeting closed, after a most interesting service.

W.

The Yacht Wanderer.

A VISIT TO THE CRAFT—THE SPECULATION—THE LIBEL AGAINST THE VESSEL.

A Savannah correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* has visited the slave-yacht *Wanderer*, and writes:

"This afternoon, by the courtesy of the officers of the *J. C. Dobbin*, I was enabled to visit this now too famous craft, the *Wanderer*. She is a perfect model. A schooner of 225 tons, very sharp, tall masts, immense yards and sails. She was built for fast sailing, and she does it. The Lieutenant of the *Dobbin* told me that when they were bringing her round from Brunswick she sailed right away from the cutter.

The *Wanderer* is well known in New-York. She once, I believe, belonged to the Yacht Club, and was owned by a Colonel JOHNSON. That gentleman was in command of her at the regatta at Brunswick, Ga., about one year ago. I saw the flag of the New-York Yacht Club on board of her this afternoon. She is fitted up as yachts generally are, very elegantly. The cabin and the captain's state-room are even luxurious. Mirrors, satin-wood furniture, damask and lace curtains, elegantly framed engravings, Brussels carpets, a library of choice books, expensive nautical instruments—these form the attractive features of the 'yacht.' The slave deck, where human beings were packed 'spoon-fashion,' muskets, pistols, boarding-pikes, large water-tanks, all betray the disgusting and horrible nature of the last voyage of the 'slaver.'

Considering the small size of this schooner, which was built only for pleasure, and with no view to the accommodation of a cargo, it seems almost incredible that so many living beings could have been carried in her; and if no more than three hundred were imported—it is thought there were even a greater number—the close packing must have been horrible, and this voyage of the beautiful pleasure-yacht *Wanderer* was one in which the most cruel and savage practices of the Slave-trade must have been resorted to.

The retreat of the 'gallant' Capt. CORRIE from his craft must have been rather precipitate, for he left 'all standing'—books, papers, charts and many things that will aid in the conviction of those concerned in this inhuman traffic."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes:

"From intelligence received here, no doubt exists but the Africans recently landed in Georgia were brought over in the yacht *Wanderer*, which was purchased in New-York for her superior sailing qualities and accommodations, and fitted out expressly for this abominable traffic, as a pecuniary speculation. The venture may have cost some forty or fifty thousand dollars in all, including a liberal bonus to the sailors, who are likely to be the only sufferers, though the projectors are well-known to everybody but the very vigilant officers of the law. It is intimated that a quarter of a million was the profit which four or five persons divided, but when we reflect that eighty or ninety of these unfortunate creatures were consigned to an ocean grave, there will not be many to envy the sharers in guilty gains, every dollar of which must leave a stain behind that no waters can wash out, and a memory that will cling to the blighted posterity of those who have trafficked in blood.

The attempt to withdraw public attention from the real criminals, by a rumor that the *Wanderer* only served as a tender to an undiscovered slaver, is a weak device, which has not misled anybody but such as desired to be deceived. Her internal construction was so arranged as to be readily removed, and replaced when the cargo was delivered. This was done in such haste, that many positive traces were left which furnish conclusive circumstantial proof of the piratical service in which she was engaged. To the credit of the South, it may be said that there is but one member from that section who openly avows himself in favor of the opening of the Slave-trade. Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, occupies that 'bad eminence.'"

The "libel" against the yacht *Wanderer* contains eleven distinct counts, of which the first and eleventh are as follows:

First—That the said yacht, schooner or vessel, called *Wanderer*, of the burden of two hundred and thirty-four tons and eighty-four ninety-fifth parts of a ton, or thereabouts, being the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, was heretofore, to wit: on or about the third day of July, in the year of our Lord 1858, by some person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of the United States, or residing within the same, to the said attorney unknown, for himself or themselves, or for some other person or persons, either as master, factor or factors, owner or owners, fitted, equipped or prepared, within a port of the United States, that is to say, within the port of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and within the jurisdiction of the United States, for the purpose of carrying on trade or traffic in slaves to some foreign country, to the said attorney unknown, contrary to the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress, approved on the 22d day of March, 1794, entitled, "An act to prohibit the carrying on the Slave-trade from the United States to any foreign place or country."

Eleventh—That on or about the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, divers negroes, mulattoes and persons of color not being inhabitants nor held to service and labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, were taken on board of, received and were transported by the said yacht *Wanderer*, by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or other person or persons resident within the jurisdiction of the same, to the said attorney unknown, from one of the coasts of Africa, or from sea, or from another foreign place or country, for the purpose of holding such persons as slaves, or to be held to service and labor contrary to the provisions of the fourth section of the act of Congress, in the said seventh article mentioned."

The case will be called up on the 28th inst., at Savannah.

Torture and Execution of a French Bishop in Tonquin.

From the Hong Kong Register.

Although I have for some time been suffering from fever, I take up my pen to communicate to your reverence some details of the horrible death which the mandarins have inflicted on our very dear brother, the venerable Don F. MELCHIOR. I must be short, for time presses, so I will begin by informing you that the venerable prelate was taken prisoner in the very village in which Father DELGADO was arrested 20 years ago. Its name is Khen-lao. Mgr. MELCHIOR was taken on the 8th of July, and immediately led to the capital. As the calumny had been industriously circulated that he was the chief of the insurgents, his eminence was closely confined. Two of his servants had been taken prisoners with him. During the night of the 26th of July the chief mandarin ordered the bishop to be brought up to his yamun, but nothing is known of what took place on this occasion. On the morning of the 27th the venerable prisoner told those who brought him his meals that he required no change of clothing, and only asked for his trousers—the chief mandarin having probably announced to him the kind of death he was to die. On the 28th of the same month, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the troops, elephants, horses, &c., left the city for the place of execution, by the north gate. They led with them the two young servants of the venerable martyr; both of them wore heavy cangues on their necks, and went on foot to receive joyfully the martyr's palm. On arriving at the place a great circle was formed, and the executioner tied the two young men to two posts placed near each other. They were kept for about an hour in this position of torture. After this scene occurred one more cruel and terrible, to which I would direct your reverence's attention. After the attendant had led the two young men to the place of punishment, they brought forth the venerable bishop by the east gate. The whole of the circumstances with which they conducted the venerable victim to his death was truly terrible. His eminence was led through all the streets of the city with a heavy chain round his neck; in his hand he carried a breviary. Twenty guards, sword in hand, surrounded him. The escort of the three prisoners consisted of about 500 soldiers, two elephants, four horsemen, two men bearing instruments called *chieng*, a drummer, and four trumpeters. When the bishop reached the scene of his glorious martyrdom he was covered with sweat and mud. On seeing his two servants, who were awaiting the blow which should let their spirits soar to heaven, his Eminence exhorted them to courage, and gave them his blessing. A few moments later the mandarin, who was seated on one of the elephants, raised his voice, and ordered the heads of the two servants to be the first cut off, and afterwards those of the *kou* (the term applied to Catholic priests.) At a given signal the head of one of the servants, named TIEP, was struck off; but three blows were requisite to effect this. The executioner then took the head and flung it into the air, that it might be seen by everybody. The executioner then struck off the head of the second, named HIEU, but on this occasion struck with a more fortunate hand (don't your reverence think so!) for he only needed a single blow. Happy souls, which had ascended to heaven to receive the reward of their courage, and to prepare, so to speak, the seat of glory for their master which was destined for him by our Lord in so few moments. These faithful attendants had served the bishop in this life, and in their deaths they shared his glory and his triumphs.

Let us now pass on to the horrible torture suffered by the venerable bishop. The two servants having been executed, the executioner stretched a mat on the ground, placed a small carpet upon it, broke the chain which was round the neck of his eminence, and made him lie down on his back upon the matting. The bishop wore at this time nothing but a pair of trousers turned up to the thighs. The victim being thus placed, the executioner took two stakes, which he fixed in the ground on each side of him, and to which his hands were tightly bound by cords, causing great pain. Two others were then placed under his armpits and crossed over the chest of the bishop, so as to press it tightly. Two other posts were then set up at a short distance from his feet. The cords with which the feet were bound were passed round these posts and stretched violently, the feet being then pegged down; the loins were similarly secured. It would be difficult to conceive the tortures of the venerable prelate, thus bound and racked. An order was then issued first to cut off the feet, then the hands, afterwards the head of the martyr, and, lastly, to eviscerate him. At this order five executioners commenced their frightful duty. They were armed with a kind of bill hook or hatchet, purposely blunted in order to inflict greater suffering. They commenced by cutting off the legs above the knees, each limb receiving about twelve blows before it was severed. The same process was repeated with the arms. But the power of speech now failed the happy martyr, who, so long as strength remained, had not ceased to call on the name of Jesus. His head was then struck off after repeated blows, and his entrails drawn out with a hook.

Such is the exact account of the death and torture of our dear MELCHIOR, near the very spot which had been consecrated two years earlier by the martyrdom of his predecessor. Immediately after the execution the different parts of the body were wrapped up in the mat and thrown into a pit dug for the purpose. The Tonquinese wished to make the elephants pass over the spot so as to trample under foot the grave of the venerable confessor of our faith, but these animals, less savage, and, we may almost say, more humane than their masters, obstinately refused to do so, as if they would not profane the relics of the noble martyr.

Bishop MELCHIOR's head was exposed for some days on the southern gate of Nan-dinh, and then broken to pieces and thrown into the sea.

Dreadful Sufferings on the Plains.

From the Weston (Mo.) Argus, Jan. 7.

We had a call from Mr. JOHN M. GUTHRIE and learn the following facts of his trip in. Mr. G. left Salt Lake city on the 27th of November, with the mail on packed animals, in company with G. A. BEARDLY, of New-York. It had been snowing for seven or eight days before Mr. G. left the valley. The snow was from one to six feet deep in the Big Mountains, and they had to tramp the snow to pass with their animals. Second day out the snow was so deep that the company got lost, and lay out all night, and the men in charge of the mail had their feet and hands frozen, and their boots had to be cut off of their feet the next morning.

The third day they made Bridger at sunset, and after traveling about twenty miles got lost again, and were compelled again to lay down in the snow till morning. Fourth day they made Big Sandy Station, and left there about 2 o'clock in the evening and traveled about twenty miles, wind blowing from the east. The storm increased so as to prevent them from seeing five feet before them, and compelled them again to lay up. They camped in a hollow, and during the night snow drifted on them to the depth of three feet. Here the whole company almost froze. Mr. G. states that his feet and legs were so numb as to be almost unable to stand up. The mail men, having no bedding, were compelled to walk around all night to keep from freezing.

They left M. ASHTON after laying over three or four days. While here the St. Joseph mail arrived—Mr. GARVIS, the Indian agent for the Snakes, coming through with it. They had nine mules to freeze around their camp fire—some within two feet of the fire. The men all had their hands and feet frozen, and lay four days within eight miles of the station, unable to get in. Here MAJORS & RUSSELL had *ten men frozen to death*. They attempted to follow the train, and became lost and froze. While here the Salt Lake mail of Dec. 4 overtook Mr. G., and, having no men to send with the mail, Mr. G. took charge of it and brought it to Laramie, where he met an agent having men. Mr. G. took the coach, in company with four other passengers. Below Laramie they had but little snow, and the roads were good most of the time. They found men at almost every station on the road frozen.

CELEBRATION OF THE OBERLIN RESCUE AFFAIR.—At Oberlin, Ohio, on the 11th of January, a festival was held to celebrate the affair of the rescue of fugitives from Slavery. The call was signed by "thirty-seven citizens, indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court of Northern Ohio, under the Fugitive Slave act, for the crime of a conscientious and faithful observance of the higher law of the Golden Rule."

The Rev. JOHN KEEP opened the proceedings with prayer, and SAMUEL PLUMB was called to preside. The Hon. RALPH PLUMB, one of the indicted parties, made a speech, denouncing the Fugitive Slave law. He said: I find many things for which I ought to be condemned, but surely the wrong things of my life were not included in what I did on the 13th of September, 1858. My sins of that day were sins of omission and not of commission. I did not go to Wellington—but I confess to you all (don't tell any of the witnesses what I say) that my whole being was stirred when the news came suddenly upon us that a man had been stolen from our midst at midday, and when the noble band of rescuers wended their way towards Wellington my heart went up in prayer to Almighty God for the success of their enterprise, and when the news came back that in some way, I know not how, the man thieves had been despoiled of their prey—my heart went up again to God with such emotions of gratitude to Him as I hope often to feel hereafter. This is my crime—you may call it treason if you like, and the courts may punish me if they will—"they may drag me to prison, and from prison to death, yea, let me die a felon's death, but let me die a man."

THE ST. PETERSBURG AND MOSCOW RAILWAY—LETTER FROM PROFESSOR STRUVE.—The following letter, correcting erroneous statements, appears in the Philadelphia *Daily News*:

Messrs. WINANS, HARRISON & WINANS;

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of this morning, I have the honor to state:

First—That never any calculations have been made on the part of Russian astronomers, as far as I know, that would tend to give rise to the supposition that the real distance between the railway termini at St. Petersburg and Moscow is considerably less than it is accepted by the Government.

Second—That I have full reason to suppose that the rumor in the newspapers, concerning a supposed discovery on our part of difference in the real and accepted extent of the Moscow Railroad has its origin in circumstance not the least connected with railway matters.

Third—That I have reason to believe that the real distance between the two railway termini is different of the accepted value of 604 versts. You have my authority to make any use of these lines to contradict the false statements to which you allude in your letter.

(Signed) OTTO STRUVE.

PULKOVA, Nov. 25, 1858.

In the matter of the ketch *Brothers*, at Charleston, the Grand Jury of the United States Court have ignored the bill of indictment. On the same day, the libel against the *Brothers* was called up and continued at the instance of the counsel of the owners, who were expecting instructions from their clients by the *Isabel*, from Havana.

PERSONAL.

The man Branch, who recently eloped from Putnam, Conn., with a young woman named Grant, has published a letter in self justification, in which he makes a candid confession: "'Tis true, I did think Miss G. a very fine girl, as I still do; and judge you of my surprise, during one of my calls, when she came to me and told me that she had been seduced by a barkeeper from Massachusetts, and implored me to help her. I did make the attempt to do so, with the aid of an eminent physician in Providence. He did all he could do, and failed to accomplish anything. I then told Miss Grant that I knew of but two steps for her to take—either to go home to her parents or fly with me. She chose the latter. I intended to procure a divorce and marry her, (and do now, if in my power,) but was prevented by her brother."

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* says: "Mr. P. McD. Collins, accounts of whose expedition, as United States Consul to the Amoor, were extensively published in this correspondence during the last session, has just returned from a second trip to Russia. The main object of his recent visit was to induce the Russian Government to open up the resources of the Amoor country with railroad facilities, and his suggestions were favorably received and duly acted upon by the Czar. He informs me that a great company of Russian capitalists are about organizing to proceed to the Amoor for the purpose indicated."

The lecture season in Boston, says a correspondent of the Worcester *Spy*, has proved a failure, with one exception—that of the Fraternity Course. The latter has paid its way. The lecturers have been handsomely remunerated. Mr. Parker received $125 each, for his four; Henry Ward Beecher, $200 for his one; and none have been paid less than $50. They have averaged $100. The Mercantile Library course will not meet its expenses by $700, and the Mechanic Apprentices' by $500. The deficit in the latter will be made up by the friends of the institution; but the Mercantile will suffer.

The Limerick *Reporter*, at the end of a lecture delivered by the Countess of Landsfelt, (Lola Montez) states that Madame Lola Montez takes a deep interest in Ireland, and particularly in the establishment of an American and Irish packet postal service, and on her return to America it is her intention to lecture on the subject and to draw public attention to the necessity of selecting the best Irish port, whichever may be proved such, for this great purpose. She had an interview yesterday morning with the American Consul and Mayor elect—Michael Robert Ryan, Esq.—at Cruise's Hotel.

The Hon. Sherrard Clemens, who was so badly injured in a duel with O. Jennings Wise, has recently been removed to Washington. But he has by no means recovered. The fact is, that so far from being well, he is yet unable to walk or leave his room. His strength has been so far reduced by suffering and confinement, that in all probability he will not resume his seat in Congress during the present session. He has gone to Washington with a view to the effect of a change of association.

It is worthy of notice, at the present time especially, that Burns, writing to his earliest patron, Gavin Hamilton, in 1786, thus expresses himself: "For my own affairs, I am in a fair way of becoming as eminent as Thomas à Kempis or John Bunyan; and you may expect, henceforth, to see my birthday inscribed among the wonderful events, in the Poor Robin and Aberdeen Almanacks, along with the Black Monday, and the Battle of Bothwell Bridge."

Alphonse Karr, who resides at Nice, has met with considerable financial success in his new series of "Guêpes," and is at present deriving the large annual profit of 40,000 francs from his weekly issue. The state of things in France, where of course reside the majority of his subscribers, does not admit of that freedom of criticism which distinguished the brilliant "Guêpes" of old. Nevertheless the wit of M. Karr struggles successfully with the barrenness of the land.

Lieut.-Gen. Scott had a public reception at New-Orleans on the 5th January. The Mayor made the speech of welcome, to which Gen. Scott responded briefly; stating that he should join with pleasure in the celebration of the 8th of January, and adding that his connection with the events of that day were most singular, and he might at another time indulge in a recital which would not be without interest to the curious.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society of Charleston has presented a handsome testimonial to Mrs. Elizabeth Bonnell, for unobtrusive, but signally useful, charity bestowed upon a poor Jewish family heavily visited with the fever, last Summer. The Society also remembered the action of John Drummond, Esq., the father of Mrs. Bonnell, who was intimately associated with her in alleviating the sufferings of the afflicted family.

A Paris letter says: "The law enforcing signature of the writer's name to newspaper articles is notoriously evaded, as it could be from the very outset, by substituting some man of straw, who willingly assumes the glory or the risk of publicity. Thus, in *La Patrie*, a privy councillor and important personage, M. de la Guerronière, is constantly putting forth his opinions under the friendly loan of a signature from M. Galland.

An interesting question of eligibility to office is pending in the Legislature of Illinois. Mr. Norton, Republican member of the lower House from Will County, in that State, is a native-born American citizen, but some years ago he removed to Canada and became a British subject. He swore allegiance to the Crown, and was elected a member of the Canadian Parliament.

During the time of the terrible epidemic at Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the Summer of 1855, a number of Philadelphians went to the scene of desolation to aid the sufferers by the scourge. A number fell victims to the fever. It has been determined to inter those victims at Laurel Hill, where a monument has been erected to their memory. The bodies were accordingly disinterred, and they reached Philadelphia on Friday, Jan. 14.

Victor Hallaux, editor of the *Crocodile*, a Brussels journal of extreme views, had to fly for an article applauding the Orsini affair. He has just come back from Leicester-square, and took his trial before the Brabant assizes; his youth was pleaded in excuse, and he alleged that the *Times* was as great an offender as himself; but he did not prove his case, and got six months' prison and a fine of 300 francs.

The Roman Catholic *Tablet* says: "An absurd and malignant report is current in the religious world that Dr. Pusey and Miss Sellon have been for some time married, in a private or clandestine manner. This offensive slander is, no doubt, founded on the prolonged residence of that estimable lady in the reverend gentleman's house at Christ's Church, whither she repaired some time ago for spiritual consolation and rest."

The *Court Journal* says: We have been told by a gentleman connected with the Turkish Embassy that the principal reason for such unwearying research after the dead body of Ali Ghalib Pasha, lately drowned in the Bosphorus, was owing to the Pasha having on his finger at the time of his embarcation the splendid diamond ring sent by Mahmoud as signal for the massacre of the Janissaries.

A letter in the Brussels *Independance* states that Prince Porcia, who is of Tyrolese origin, and who possesses extensive estates on both sides of the Alps, has received orders to quit the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom in 24 hours, for having passed without saluting Archduke Maximilian and the Archduchess, while walking upon the Corso Francisco.

Chevalier Bonelli, the well-known electrician and director of telegraphs at Turin, is engaged in a vast project for connecting Genoa with Buenos Ayres by means of an electric cable. This plan possesses an advantage over the Atlantic cable between Valentia and Newfoundland, as it is divisible into various sections not exceeding 900 miles.

In Chicago, a young sewing-girl has received a letter from an uncle in New-York, stating that herself and two uncles had fallen equal heirs to the comfortable sum of £27,000,000, or about $135,000,000, by the recent death of an uncle in Calcutta, India, where he had accumulated his immense fortune in mercantile pursuits.

Gen. Garibaldi is passing a few days in Nice, where he is respected and liked. He is one of the few public men who rose to eminence in Italy in 1848, and have preserved the good opinion of their followers, and of the people. Honesty of purpose and integrity of conduct have, in his instance, met a deserved reward in the esteem of the public.

J. C. Mitchell, of Bristol, the champion racket player of England, having heard that a challenge has been sent from America to any racket player in this country, has offered "to take up arms" for the honor of Old England, and play a home and home match with any man in the United States.

Three thousand of the rate-payers of the County of Middlesex, Canada, have presented an address to the Governor-General, expressing confidence in his conduct and government, especially with reference to the recent crisis, and his refusal to dissolve Parliament at the request of Mr. George Brown.

The Madrid papers announce the *dèbut* of M. Giuglini at the Theatre Re in "La Favorita." The representation was attended by their Majesties and the court, who were among the warmest applauders. Mme. Giuli-Borsi is also very highly spoken of for her singing in the principal female character.

The Queen has appointed W. Grey, Esq., now Secretary of Her Majesty's Legation at Stockholm, to be Secretary at Berlin. He is to be replaced at Stockholm by the Hon. E. M. Erskine, from Washington, who is to be succeeded by Mr. W. Irvine, first paid *attaché* at Vienna.

The Countess of Newry, who seceded to the Roman communion some seven or eight years since, has returned to the English Church, and been received again at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The Bishop of Oxford is said to have been instrumental in bringing the wanderer home.

It seems that a great-grand-daughter of Racine is living. She was in very humble circumstances, and at one time appeared likely to pass her days in a factory. The Society of Dramatic Authors has, however, come to her aid and placed her in a convent.

Mr. Wm. S. Russell, of Plymouth—the author of *Recollections of the Pilgrims*—proposes to publish a book, (if sufficient encouragement should be given,) descriptive of the ancient grave-stones, 2,000 in number, upon the Burying-Hill, Plymouth.

An approaching morganatic marriage of one of the princes of the Prussian royal family with a lady whose acquaintance his Royal Highness made at Ems, is the subject of conversation among the highest circles at Berlin.

The will of the late Henry L. Ellsworth is to be contested by the heirs, on the ground that Mr. Ellsworth was of unsound mind when it was executed. A strong array of legal talent has been retained.

Mr. Robert Chambers is *not* the author of the *Vestiges of Creation*. Probably what gave rise to the rumor in the first instance was the fact of some of the proof-sheets having been forwarded to him.

Advices from Hong Kong state that Sir John Bowring has been suffering from severe illness, and it is expected that on the return of the Lieutenant-Governor he will proceed to Manilla.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 92, 48, 108, 109, 83, 64, 65, 69, 71, 72.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 365, 367, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 485. *Part II.*—Nos. 140, 2320, 308, 438, 440, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 468, 470, 472, 476.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 155, 90, 123, 131, 167 to 172, 175, 179 to 182, 63, 70, 74, 83, 152.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 112, 4, 3, 209, 306, 318, 342, 310, 360, 364, 369 to 372, 375, 377, 5, 182, 267, 291, 326, 33, 50, 321, 362.

COMMON PLEAS—One hour causes.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1024, 870, 936, 1035, 1016, 610, 1159, 974, 1054, 1198, 793.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 18.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Julius Scheerdt vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This was an action brough to recover back certain additional duties imposed by the defendant as Collector of this port, upon certain goods imported by the plaintiff. On appraisement the value of the goods was raised more than ten per cent, from which the plaintiff appealed, and merchant appraisers were thereupon appointed, who raised it, but not so much as the others; and thereupon the Collector fixed upon the highest value. The plaintiff protested, upon the ground that the Collector fixed upon that value without notice to the plaintiff, or hearing any evidence; that the papers did not show that the merchant appraiser was a discreet and proper person, and a citizen of the United States; and that the twenty per cent. was calculated not only upon the appraised value, but upon the amount of the commissions also.

The Judge directed the Jury to find a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Hunt.

SENTENCE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

The Brooklyn counterfeiters were brought up for sentence. Edwards and James were sentenced to imprisonment for eight years, and a fine of $100 each. The sentence of Amelia Edwards was postponed, to allow affidavits to be presented as to her being actually the wife of Edwards.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

William M. Baxter vs. *Elijah Cusack.*—Complaint dismissed, with liberty to amend in twenty days, on payment of costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Ellen Eliza Doremus vs. *George Doremus.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Edwin R. Stoutenburgh vs. *James C. Willet.*—This was an action against the defendant, Ex-Sheriff, to recover some jewelry, pins, ear-rings, &c., which were taken by defendant on an execution. It was shown that plaintiff was employed by a firm against whom the execution was issued. The action in which the execution was issued was on an acceptance which plaintiff knew about, and he knew of the action being pending. While it was pending the employers of plaintiff assigned the property in question to the plaintiff in payment for his services. Notwithstanding this assignment the Sheriff seized the property; and now defended on the ground that the assignment was made under all the facts in fraud of the right of the execution creditors, and the Sheriff had a right to disregard it.

The case occupied all day Monday. Tuesday morning the jury brought in a sealed verdict for plaintiff.

H. R. Pierson for the plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall for the defendant.

William G. Boardman vs. *Samuel Gardner, Jr.*—This was an action on several promissory notes. The plaintiff sent pianos to the defendant to sell, as agent of plaintiff. For a considerable time defendant paid over the proceeds promptly, but afterwards becoming (it was alleged) remiss in his remittances, these notes were given for the amounts due by him. For the defendant, it was said, the notes were not given for sums due by defendant on sales of pianos, but merely as security for pianos before they were sent to the defendant.

Verdict for plaintiff, for $2,627 38.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

Herman W. Limmerman vs. *John S. Schonfeld.*—Allowance of $250 granted.

Thomas Garner, et al. vs. *John G. Garner, et al.*—Referred to Philo T. Ruggles, Esq.

Charles Kohler vs. *Garrett P. Wright.*—All issues referred to Henry J. Scudder to hear and determine.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Walter Hicks vs. *Asa Farr, Jr.*—Motion granted; order to be settled on motion of two days.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

Robert McKeon, citation returnable Feb. 21, 1859.

Ann Prince, citation returnable Jan. 31, 1859.

James Tuton, citation returnable Jan. 25, 1859.

John Pintard, citation returnable March 3, 1859.

Charles Murray, citation returnable Jan. 24, 1859.

Hannah Blackledge, citation returnable March 7, 1859.

Jane Eliza Wade, citation returnable Jan. 24, 1859.

Henry Robinson, citation returnable Jan. 25, 1859.

Thomas Shiers, citation returnable Feb. 4, 1859.

Henry A. Patterson, citation returnable March 8, 1859.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The several wills of John C. Motley, Dr. James L. Lyon, Rachel Weeks, Joseph M. Bleecker, Susannah S. Lubken, Abraham Bergen, James Darcy, Letitia Still, John S. Smith, Abigail Lowerre, Gustav August Kopp, Benjamin F. Butler.

WILLS REJECTED.

The will of George A. Greaves, deceased, was denied probate. The widow, Mrs. Martha J. Greaves, was the sole legatee named in the will, and Mr. Charles E. Skinner was the sole executor named therein, and Mrs. Greaves and Mr. Skinner were the only subscribing witnesses to the will. The counsel for the contestants, who are the children of the deceased by a former marriage, objected to their competency as witnesses, the one being a legatee and another an executor.

The Surrogate held that the will was not properly proved, and rejected it.

Charles Edwards for the executor; John W. Mitchell for the contestants.

SHALL PARTIES BE WITNESSES?

Remonstrances have been in circulation within a few days past, among the members of the Bench and of the Bar, addressed to the State Legislature, against the proposed repeal of the law which allows parties to be witnesses in their own behalf.

The members of the Bar, in their remonstrance, urge that even if the workings of the statute in question had thus far been unsatisfactory, a trial of only twenty months is insufficient to enable the Legislature to determine on its real merits. They further urge that the results thus far have been highly satisfactory; that in England, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts and Ohio, similar laws have been enacted, and their working has been generally approved; and that the argument that the statute in question holds out inducements to perjury, applies to and would exclude all testimony. This remonstrance is signed by many leading members of the profession. The Judges of the various Courts have also signed certificates that in the course of their administration of the statute, they have found it to work advantageously. We understand that the documents will be laid before the Legislature in a few days.

Recent Cases.

The following are the points determined in several cases recently decided:

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.

Jackson vs. *Fassit.*—(Supreme Court—Special Term.)—This cause was tried at Circuit, and exceptions taken by defendant to the Judge's charge. After judgment for the plaintiff was perfected, the defendant moved for a new trial solely upon his exceptions; and made this motion at Special Term and before a different Justice from the one who tried the cause.

Held, by Justice ROOSEVELT, that the Special Term had no power to entertain the motion. The Justice who held the Circuit or Special Term at which the cause was tried may, before final judgment is rendered, entertain a motion for a new trial. But another Justice cannot entertain such motion. Nor can it be made after judgment is perfected. The only mode of reviewing a *judgment* is by *appeal*. The unsuccessful party, after judgment at the circuit, must apply for a new trial at the General Term. That he can only do by a regular appeal. The General Term can, on the appeal, order a new trial.

RIGHTS OF MORTGAGEE.

Stark vs. *Radway*; *Radway* vs. *Stark.*—(Supreme Court—Special Term.)—The first of these causes was brought to foreclose a mortgage. The defendant, Radway, interposed a defence which was substantially as follows: He had executed the bond and mortgage to enable an agent to raise a loan of $1,000. The agent undertook to raise this loan, in consideration that Radway was, in return, to loan him a part of the money. The agent, instead of getting $1,000, obtained only $600, which he procured from the plaintiff. On the ground of the failure of the agent to carry out the arrangement under which the mortgage was given, Radway, in the first action, defended the foreclosure.

The second action was brought by Radway to procure the mortgage in question to be canceled and delivered up, and the grounds of the action were the same as the grounds of defence in the forclosure suit above mentioned.

Held, by Justice DAVIES, 1. That the second action was wholly unnecessary, as Radway might have had upon his defence in the first action all the affirmative relief embraced within the scope of the second suit. The complaint in the second suit must therefore be dismissed.

2. That the facts shown formed no ground for resisting the foreclosure of the mortgage. He gave his agent the securities to raise money on. They were applied to the desired end, and all he could justly complain of was that his agent did not obtain the whole sum he wanted. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to recover in the foreclosure suit.

Judgment for plaintiff, Ellen Stark, for amount loaned by her to Radway's agent, Dodge, Feb. 1, 1858, and interest from that day. Judgment to contain a provision that, on receipt of that sum by her, the bond and mortgage be delivered up to defendant Radway, to be cancelled, and satisfaction thereof be entered of record. Complaint in second suit dismissed, with costs, as to defendant Stark, and without costs as to defendant Dodge.

PAYMENTS TO ASSIGNEE OR GUARDIAN.

Merchants' Insurance Company vs. *Hinman and wife.*—(Supreme Court—Special Term.)—Mrs. Hinman was formerly the wife of one Lewis. At his death he was indebted to the plaintiffs for about $7,000, balance remaining due as deficiency after the foreclosure of a mortgage. The plaintiffs brought this action (under 2 Rev. Stat., 451) against the widow, joining her second husband, and the children of deceased, to compel them to refund the sums which had been paid over to them out of the estate, to an extent sufficient to satisfy plaintiffs' claim.

At first the defendants demurred, but the Court held on the demurrer that the widow was liable in such an action, being one of the "next of kin" within the meaning of the Statute.

The defendants then answered, showing that neither Mrs. Hinman nor the infant defendants, had in fact received any part of the assets of deceased; but that Mrs. Hinman's share had been paid to her assignor, and the portions of the children to their general guardian. The cause now came on for trial.

Held, by Justice DAVIES, that it could not justly be said that the assets had not been received by Mrs. Hinman by the payment of her share to her assignee, or by the defendants by the payment to their general guardian. In each case the recipient of the money is the agent of the person entitled to it; and the receipt of the agent is the receipt of the principal. The assets must therefore be deemed, in the language of the statute, to have been paid over to them as next of kin. Judgment for the plaintiffs for their debt, interest and costs, &c., against all the defendants except Hutton, the defendants Hinman and wife to pay two-sixth parts thereof, and each of the other four defendants one-sixth part thereof.

COMPLAINT ON UNDERTAKING.

Livingston vs. *Magee.*—(Supreme Court—Special Term.)—This was a demurrer to a complaint on an undertaking for costs on appeal. The complaint averred an undertaking that if the judgment appealed from was affirmed the appellants should pay the judgment and the costs of the appeal; and further averred that the judgment had been affirmed, the costs adjusted, &c., and that the appellant had failed to pay the same.

Held, by Justice DAVIES, that the complaint showed all the facts necessary to constitute a course of action. If the undertaken shown had been that the appellants should pay "on demand," then it would have been necessary to aver demand. But the undertaking was absolute if the appellants failed to pay; and an averment of such failure was all that was required. (3 Wend. 216.) Demurrer overruled, with leave to answer.

CORPORATE TRUSTEES—LIABILITY.

Garnet vs. *Kain.*—(Superior Court—SPECIAL TERM.)—This action was brought to charge Kain, personally, as trustee in the Congress Manufacturing Company, with a debt due from the Company to the plaintiff.

It is well known that the general act for the incorporation of manufacturing companies (under which the Congress Company were incorporated) requires every company annually, within twenty days from the first of January, to publish a report giving certain required information as to the affairs of the Company; and if they fail to do so the trustees become liable "for all the debts of the Company then existing, and for all that shall be contracted before such report shall be made."

The Congress Company became indebted to the plaintiff in 1853.

Kain was elected a trustee in May, 1854, and resigned in December following. His resignation was accepted Jan. 5, 1855.

The Company never made the reports required by law.

Held, by Justice SLOSSON, 1. That Kain could not be held liable as a Trustee subsequently coming in for the default of the Trustees in making the January report in 1854. No principle visits the penal consequences of the neglect of the duty prescribed by the Statute upon a party not guilty of it, and in no way connected with the Company at the time of its commission.

2. That his resignation was effective, at least, from the time when it was accepted, Jan. 2, 1855. There is no principle which can compel a man to remain a Trustee against his will. He cannot discharge himself from liabilities already incurred, but he may avoid future ones by resigning his trust.

3. That the defendant could not be held liable for failure to cause the report for 1855 to be filed during the first two days of January. There could be no default in filing the report until the expiration of the twenty days, and then he was no longer a Trustee.

IMPEACHMENT OF PARTY.

Varona vs. *Socarris.*—(Common Pleas, Special Term.)—In this case it was *held* by Judge HILTON: 1. That it is a rule of evidence well established as respects witnesses generally, that a witness cannot be impeached in respect to his credibility by proof of any single act of bad conduct or any specific wrong transaction; the evidence must go to his general character and credit for veracity. 2. That there was no reason for allowing greater latitude to the cross-examination where the witness himself was a party to the action. The Statute has allowed parties to be *witnesses*; and their testimony must be controverted or impeached in the same manner as other witnesses.

COMMISSION—INTERROGATORIES.

McDonald vs. *Garrison.*—In this case the defendant applied for a commission, and submitted certain interrogatories for settlement.

Held, by Judge HILTON, that in the settlement of interrogatories the Judge, if required, ought to look into the questions presented, and see whether they were relevant. In the present case they were not. Their conceded object was to show that, several years prior to the commencement of the suit, the plaintiff was guilty of certain acts which were criminally or morally wrong. It appeared to be supposed by defendant that the effect of such evidence would be to impeach the credibility of plaintiff should he offer himself as a witness upon the trial. The action was to recover for services performed by plaintiff for defendant, and there was no possible aspect of the case in which the testimony taken would be admissible. They must therefore be disallowed.

Coffee Trade of the United States in 1858.

The proprietors of the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List* have provided us with an advance copy of their annual statement of the Coffee trade of the United States, exclusive of California and Oregon, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858. From this statement we learn "that the receipts into the port of New-York from all directions, foreign and coastwise, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, were 699 352 pkgs., or 90,912,849 lbs., against receipts in 1857 of 651,640 pkgs., or 88,604,724 lbs., while the quantity distributed for consumption in 1858 reaches 98,156,662 lbs., against a consumption in 1857 of 60,892,824 lbs., showing the very large increase of 37,263,838 lbs., or over 61 ⅌ cent. It will be remembered, however, that the consumption of 1857 was much smaller than that of 1856, owing to the wide spread derangement that occurred in the financial and business world in that year. If we compare the consumption of 1858 with that of 1856, we find the increase is a little less than 19 ⅌ cent. The leading feature in the market during the year just closed, has been cheerfulness and activity. Prices, with the exception of Java, having ruled lower than before in several years, stimulated the consumption, and stocks having become, by reasons already noted, greatly reduced, a vigorous and healthy demand has prevailed for the most part, throughout the whole period, leaving the stock on hand here and at all other ports, at the close, much smaller than before reached in many years. It will be seen that the average decline in prices for 1858, as compared with the average rates of 1857, are on Rio less than ¾ of 1 ⅌ cent.; on St. Domingo, over 15 ⅌ cent., and on Laguayra and Maracaibo, about 1-6 of 1 ⅌ cent., while Java is 2½ ⅌ cent. higher.

The total receipts in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, were 1,631,229 pkgs., weighing 227,656,186 lbs., against receipts in 1857 of 1,505,038 pkgs., or 217 871,831 lbs., while the consumption in 1857 was 251,255,099 lbs., against a consumption in 1858 of 172,565,934 lbs., being the very considerable increase of about 46 ⅌ cent. It will be observed that not only have the whole receipts the past year been absorbed, but the stock has been reduced more than twenty-five million pounds. The unexampled consumption is accounted for by the fact that, during the last quarter of 1857, the business in this, as well as most other articles, was very limited. The severe revulsion of that year having for a time annihilated credit, and occasioned a very great scarcity of money, stocks in distributing hands throughout the country, became reduced to a very low ebb; consequently, the quantity withdrawn from the ports for the past year, though nominally showing the consumption of but twelve months, is in reality the consumption of at least fifteen months. The annexed statement shows the receipts and consumption for the past eight years:

	Receipts. lbs.	Consumption. lbs.
1858	227,656,186	251,255,099
1857	217,871,839	172 565,934
1856	230,913,150	218,225,490
1855	238,214 533	210,378,287
1854	182,473 853	179,481,083
1853	193,112,300	175 687 790
1852	205 542,855	204,991 595
1851	216,043,870	181,225 700
1850	152,580,310	134 539,736

being an average annual increase of about 11 ⅌ cent. Included in this statement is the quantity withdrawn from our markets and forwarded inland to Canada and the British Provinces. We are unable to ascertain the exact amount, but it does not vary greatly from 2,230,000 lbs.

Stock, at all Ports, Jan. 1, 1859.

AT NEW YORK:

Rio, bags	1,241	St. Domingo, bags	3,285
Bahia, bags	700	Jamaica, bags	1,561
Maracaibo, bags	7,104	Manila, bags	483
Java, bags	9,354	Porto Rico, bags	300
Java, mats	41,000	Savanilla, bags	250
Laguayra, bags	3,315		

Total at New-York, pkgs	67,592
At Boston—Java, St. Domingo, &c., pkgs	53,355
At New-Orleans—Brazil, pkgs	38 500
At Philadelphia—Brazil, &c., pkgs	20 054
At Baltimore—Brazil, &c., pkgs	4 500
At other Ports—Brazil, pkgs	9 900
Total, pkgs	193,901
Total, lbs	19,486 564
Stock, Jan. 1, 1858	51 596,240
Decrease, lbs	32,109,676

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY STORY SET RIGHT.—The *National Intelligencer* has the following: "A story appeared several weeks ago in some of our newspapers, copied, we believe, from an English or French paper, alleging a great fraud in the official measurement of the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and a consequent over-payment to the American contractors of some scores of thousands of dollars. The story carried falsehood on its face, from the absolute impossibility of its truth; and its groundlessness was immediately demonstrated by Messrs. WINANS, of Baltimore, whose good name was compromised by it; but it is still to some extent kept alive. We therefore think it proper to state that we have seen a private letter from a high official and unquestionable source in St. Petersburg, containing a positive contradiction and complete refutation of the absurd fabrication."

The shoe and leather dealers of Boston are instituting measures for the immediate establishment of an Exchange, on the plan long since adopted in other cities, and more recently by the flour and grain dealers of Boston.

The museum of the Veterinary College in Philadelphia, was opened Jan. 17. It contains one thousand specimens, including an entire skeleton of a horse.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since our last have been 189 bbls. Ashes, 5,335 bbls. Flour, 26,865 bush. Corn, 1,220 bush. Oats, 1,523 bush. Malt, 4,730 pkgs. Provisions, 840 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request at steady rates: $5 62½ for Pots and $6 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in active demand to-day—sales having been made of 2,500 mats Java at 14¼c.@14¾c.; 50 bags do. at 14½c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 12¾c.; 100 bags Laguayra at 12c.; 140 bags inferior do. at 9⅞c.; and 5,500 bags Rio, ex *C. E. Felter*, to the trade, on terms not to be published, but indicating a very firm market. Closing quotations: Java, 14½c.@15c., six months' credit; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; Bahia, 9½c.@9¾c., all four months' credit, and St. Domingo, 9⅛c.@9¾c., cash, ⅌ lb. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 100,511 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 58,875 mats and 10,350 bags Java, 20,031 bags Rio and Santos, 5,280 bags Maracaibo, 3,200 bags Laguayra, 2,100 bags St. Domingo, and 675 bags Bahia. The Messrs. SCOTT notice the week's business thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week reach 2,700 bags, including the *Josephine's* cargo, at 11⅜c., ex ship, showing an improvement on previous cargo sales of ¼c. ⅌ lb. The trade are now waiting the public sale of 4,500 bags Santos, ex *Johanne*, announced for Friday next. There has been an increased demand for Java since our last, and the cargo per *Bosphorus*, 15,000 mats, has changed hands on private terms. Holders are now firm, at the advanced quotations."

New-York Coffee Trade Statistics.

	1857.	1858.
Stock Jan. 1, pkgs	102,049	127,297
Receipts Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	651,640	693 352
Total supply, pkgs	753,689	820,649
Deduct export, pkgs	176,554	47,323
Total	577,135	773,326
Deduct also Stock Dec. 31, pkgs.	127,297	67 592
Taken for consumption, pkgs.	449,838	705,73

Coffee Trade of the United States (exclusive of California and Oregon.)

	1857.	1858.
Stock Jan. 1, pkgs	244,689	336,341
Receipts Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, pkgs	1,505,038	1,631,229
Total supply, pkgs	1,749,727	1,967,570
Deduct exports, pkgs	220,335	66,637
Total	1,529,392	1,900,933
Deduct also Stock Dec. 31, pks.	336,341	193,901
Taken for consumption, pks.	1,193,051	1,807,032

CONSUMPTION OF THE PORTS.

	1858.	1857.	1856.
Taken from N. York..lbs	92,690,997	53,620,624	78,851,170
Taken from N. Orleans	64,528,420	55,400,800	62,545,300
Taken from Baltimore	41,390,800	26,317,410	35,561,810
Taken from Philadelphia	27,694,252	19,186,480	21,334,050
Taken from Boston	12,717 528	8,313 020	11,501,050
Taken from other ports	12,233,102	9,727,600	8,415,000
Total	lbs 251,255,099	172 565,934	218,228,490

The foregoing statistics we have gleaned from the valuable annual statement of the Coffee Trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) in 1858, prepared by the active proprietors of the *Shipping and Commercial List*, to whom we are indebted for an advance copy of the statement.

COTTON—The demand has improved, and prices are a shade firmer. Sales to-day 2,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 12c.; do. Orleans at 12⅜c.; and other grades in proportion.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 150 tons St. Domingo Logwood, and 130 tons Jamaica do., on terms not disclosed.

FISH—The demand is moderate, and prices are essentially unaltered, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for State and Western Flour and prices are very firm. The demand is mainly for home use, though there is some inquiry for lots wanted for shipment to the West Indies, and also from speculators. Sales 9,500 bbls.

Unsound State, ⅌ bbl	$3 75@ 4 50
Superfine State	4 75@ 5 00
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	4 80@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 35@ 5 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	5 75@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 8 50

Canadian is improving; sales 180 bbls., at $6@$6 85 for low to very choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern continues in fair request, at strengthening prices; sales 1,750 bbls., at $5 25@$5 55 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling regularly at $3 40@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 50 for Jersey, and $4 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales have been made of 800 boxes Raisins at full prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is held with much firmness at prices above the views of the leading purchasers. Hence business lacks animation. Sales have been made since our last of 19,600 bushels, in lots, including prime to very choice Kentucky White, at $1 60@$1 65; fair to prime White Southern at $1 40@$1 50; very inferior to choice Red Southern at $1 05@$1 35; very inferior White Western at $1 10 ⅌ bushel; and Milwaukee Club on terms not ascertained. Sales were also reported of two lots of Red Western (Winter) at within a range of from $1 28@$1 36 ⅌ bushel, but the report was not authenticated. Corn is less sought after and is rather heavy. Sales have been reported of 17,250 bushels, at 88c. for old mixed Western; 87c.@90c. for White Southern; 88c. for prime new Yellow Southern; and 82c. for poor new Yellow Jersey, ⅌ bushel. Rye is scarce and stiffly held, at 81c.@84c., but is inactive. A lot of 800 bushels State (Seneca Co.) Barley was purchased at 85c. ⅌ bushel. Oats have not varied much. We quote Canada, 62½c.@63c.; Western, 60c.@62½c.; State, 56c.@60c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 52c.@56c.; Southern, 48c.@52c. ⅌ bushel. We are indebted to Mr. ED. BILL for the annexed statement of the exports of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	1859.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush
New-York	to Jan. 14	81,718	380,532	299,072
New-Orleans	to Dec. 25	——	——	2,250
Philadelphia	to Dec. 22	2,029	20,281	14,081
Baltimore	to Dec. 23	——	——	——
Boston	to Dec. 24	40	——	——
Other Ports	to Dec. 31	——	11,612	3,949
Total from Sept. 1, 1858		83,787	412,425	319,352
To about same period, 1858		444 055	3,088,120	680,234
To about same period, 1857		551,275	6,417,428	2,431,880
To about same period, 1856		493,139	2,995,701	1,318,937

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York, to Jan. 4, 1859	26,541	43,212	6,551
Other Ports to latest dates	13,840	6,020	——

The trade in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. BELL notices thus: "The market for Flour has assumed, for most descriptions, an upward tendency. There is a total suspension of exports to England, and only the usual retail demand of the Winter; still there is a comparative scarcity of the medium qualities, together with light supplies and a general feeling in favor of higher prices; there is also a speculative inquiry, and this, with the ease in money matters, gives a decidedly firm tone to the trade. In Wheat there has been a considerable advance, and the stock in store is held firmly, in most cases, at much above present quotations; the sales are light, however, and prices quite irregular. Rye and Oats are firm. Indian Corn continues to improve in value; the demand is mainly speculative. The old in store offered sparingly, and holders looking for still higher rates. Southern new comes forward slowly, and sells according to condition."

HAY—Sales 300 bales North River, to shipping, at 75c.@85c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in moderate request, at former rates.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet firm, as previously represented.

IRON—The demand is limited, and small lots only find buyers, including Scotch Pig, at $25 ⅌ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is in request at uniform quotations.

LEATHER—Sole is moderately inquired for at old prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 375 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate demand and is stiffly held, with sales of 400 bbls. Common at $1 80 ⅌ 310 lbs.; 250 bbls. Strained, at $1 90@$2; and 450 bbls. No. 1 at $2 50@$4 ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged; 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were purchased at 49½c.@50c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale is in demand, including good to prime at 54c.@56c. ⅌ gallon. Crude Sperm is quiet at $1 35@$1 36 ⅌ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm are selling in lots at unaltered figures. Linseed Oil is in fair request at 67c.@68c. ⅌ gallon; No. 1 Lard Oil at 90c.@95c. ⅌ gallon; Tallow Oil, 10c.; and Palm Oil, 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in active request at former prices. Sales have been reported of 5,800 bbls., in lots, at $17 75 for new Mess, here; $18 for new Mess, deliverable in March; an unpublished price for new Mess, deliverable in the late Spring and early Summer months; $17 25 for old Mess; and $13 15@$13 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., Sides at 7¾c.@8¼c., Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is in good request, chiefly at from 8c.@13½c., the latter rate for City smoked, ⅌ lb. Lard is actively inquired for at former rates; sales 900 bbls., at 11½c.@11¾c., ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair request, at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 300 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ⅌ tc., Beef Hams, $13@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 8c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 250 tcs., at $3 25@$3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Continue in brisk request at rising prices. Sales to-day 5,000 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs at 57½c.; 100 bags Pepper at 9½c.; 500 bales Cloves, to arrive at 8c.; and 1,500 bags Pimento, part at 6½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The market is active and buoyant. Sales to-day 1,650 hhds., including New-Orleans at 7¼c.@8½c., and Cuba Muscovado, chiefly at 7¼c.@7½c., ⅌ lb.; with 600 boxes Havana, on terms not made public.

TALLOW—The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SON notice thus: "Since our last the demand has improved, and, with only a fair supply, the market has remained firm, at 11½c. for all brands, except the Butchers' Association, which is held at 10¾c. Sales of Prime City rendered during the week amount to 120,000 lbs., at 10½c. cash.

TIN—Is rather more inquired for, at uniform prices.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is more active at, however, easier prices for the low grades. Segar Leaf finds ready buyers, at strengthening rates. Sales since Friday last: 113 hhds. Kentucky, at 6c.@11¾c.; 764 cases Seed Leaf, on private terms; 77 cases Florida, at 10c.@45c.; 385 bales Yara, on private terms, and 57 bales Havana, at 33c.@37c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls. at 28c.@28½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements, to-day, have been unimportant, and rates for nearly all parts have been quite nominal. For English ports, some small lots of cotton and other produce were engaged at former quotations. For Bremen, 600 bales cotton and 30 tons measurement goods, on private terms.

Mr. Shadd, a colored resident of the town of Raleigh, Canada West, has been elected a Councilman of that township. He received a large majority of votes over his white opponent.

Skating is now the fashionable sport at Philadelphia and Baltimore; in the former place, on the Schuylkill; in the latter, at the Falls, Spring Garden and the ponds.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALARIC AND SALADIN.
THE GOTH AND THE SARACEN.
ARABIAN DAYS' ENTERTAINMENTS.
TRANSLATED
FROM THE GERMAN,
BY H. PELHAM CURTIS.
COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED
BY HOPPIN.

This book, although written in Germany, is characterized by that rich and exuberant fancy peculiar to the Oriental mind, and is deserving a place beside that world-renowned book,

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.

Although the stories are intended for the young, they possess a charm and originality which cannot fail to interest and delight mature minds. The sale of the book in GERMANY has been immense—more than 75,000 COPIES of it having been sold the first year of its publication, and the favor with which it has been received, indicates that the sale in this country will equal, if it does not exceed, even that number. We give below a very few selections from numerous encomiums of the Press in all parts of the country. It will be seen by these that this book is not simply attractive on account of the fascinating interest which the stories possess, but they all inculcate a moral, pertinent and profitable to both young and old.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The stories are happily conceived, abounding with surprising incidents, which keep the attention pleasantly engaged from beginning to end. In nearly all of them we are taken into that fairy world of magic power so dear to childhood, and into which imaginative manhood and womanhood are ever willing to enter. Their moral tone is excellent.—*G. S. Hilliard, Boston Courier.*

This is an excellent book for the young—full of amusement and instruction. It contains many a wholesome moral, adapted to all ages—to the man as well to the child.—*Providence Journal.*

This is a very entertaining book, adapted not only to children, properly so called, but to those of a larger growth. It is a collection of stories many of them truly Oriental in scenery and costume—and they will hold in a spell of enchantment the thousands of young readers who will turn these pages by day and by night. So far as we have seen there is nothing in the volume objectionable on the score of taste or morality.—*Boston Recorder.*

It is adapted to all classes of readers, from the girl or boy of a few Summers to the man of gray hairs. It will make merry childhood merrier, and is just the thing to lighten the heart of manhood of its cares and anxieties, and shed around the family circle a genial and cheering influence.—*Fall River Monitor.*

They are a happy imitation of the style of the world-renowned Oriental tales, and are quite as marvelous, interesting and amusing.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

To those who would revel in the delights of the imagination, and who would not? this work will specially commend itself. The style of the stories is high-toned, and they are narrated with rare ability.—*Buffalo Post.*

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LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.

Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give

ONE NEW LECTURE

at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:

On *Money* on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10

On *Fun Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Prof. O. W. MITCHEL will give the second Lecture—the first of his regular course—(of five) at the Academy of Music, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

Subject—*The Laws, Structure and Stability of the Planetary System.*

Tickets for the Course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the bookstores and door. N. B.—No reserved seats. Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCEY, JR., Will deliver the second of a series of lectures before the Gillette Young Men's Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Lafayette.*

Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door.
THOS. H. REDWAY, Chairman Lec. Com.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:

MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 17, at 1 o'clock—*Coriolanus.*

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock—*Julius Cæsar.*

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock—*King Lear.*

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock—*Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.

No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.

This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. PENNINGTON on *African Civilization; or, Colored Men's Right of Conscience and Private Judgment in regard to the present aspect of the African Question.* A lecture for the times, to be given by request of the African Civilization Society, in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, the Rev. H. H. GARNET Pastor, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1859, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 10 cents.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.—The fifth lecture in this course, by Dr. GEO. B. CHEEVER—subject, *Lord Erskine*—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at Rutgers-st. Church, (Dr. Krebs.) Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door, and at the usual places of deposit.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

BARON STEUBEN—THE PATRIOT, THE HERO, THE CHRISTIAN.—The Rev. J. H. BOGEN will give a free lecture before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20. Subject—*Baron Steuben.* A collection will be taken for the "Steuben Monument Fund."

MRS. CORA HATCH WILL CONTINUE her course of lectures in Clinton Hall on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Subject given by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE, 1859.—The first stated meeting of this Committee will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan 19, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 618 Broadway. A punctual attendance is requested.
S. B. DUTCHER, Chair. Com. of 1858.
JOHN T. SHAW, } Secretaries
WM. M. WADE, } Com. of 1858.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The form and style of a suitable edifice for the American Institute.* Architects, engineers and strangers are especially invited and welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Young Men's Association of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church will be held in the Church, Allen-st., near Grand st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Address by the Rev. PETER STRYKER, and other interesting exercises may be expected. The public are invited to attend.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held, at the Dépôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

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Of the different nations, varied and magnificent,
ALL NEW.

The Costumes are taken from the Drawings of French Uniforms published by authority, and from Victor Adam's celebrated "Sketches in Algeria."

The Drama is entitled
THE VETERAN;
OR,
FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

FRENCH.	
Colonel Delmar, of the French Infantry	Mr. Wallack
Leon Delmar, his son	Mr. Lester Wallack
Eugene D'Orville, Lieutenant	Mr. Wheatleigh
Captain Belmont, } of the Zouaves	Mr. Levere
Lieutenant Lorille, } of the Zouaves	Mr. Tree
Lieutenant Mortier	Mr. Lascelles
Sergeant Sampan	Mr. Bernard
Sergeant Beaucour	Mr. Hodges
Blanche D'Ivry, niece to the Colonel	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. McSnake, an English lady, a relative of the Colonel	Mrs. Vernon
Katy, the Vivandiere	Miss Tree
ARABS.	
The Emir Mohammed	Mr. Dyott
Amineh, his sister	Mrs. Hoey
MYRANS.	
The Sultan of Myra	Mr. Bangs
Oflan Agan	Mr. Brougham

(with the song of "Ould Ireland you're my Darling," composed for him by Clement White.)

Oglou, Chief of the Guard	Mr. Chippendale
Hassan Noureddan (Dealer in figs)	Mr. Young
Mustapha Moulvad	Mr. Jeffries
Osman	Mr. Oliver
Seyd	Mr. C. Parsloe
Guinare (Chief Sultana)	Mrs. Sloan
Zaida (her attendant)	Miss Orton
Aura (leader of the Almehs)	Miss E. Henrade

French Zouaves, Servants, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Hookah Bearers, Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c., &c.

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Lieut. Vernon, R. N.	Mr. Levick
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Abel Murcott, his clerk	Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler	Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard	Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington	Miss Mary Wells
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To conclude with the celebrated farce of
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Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ o'clock precisely

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Brilliant feats of Equestrianism by W. Pastor, J. Sands, C. Rivers, W. Crosby and Dendier.

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In his celebrated four-pony act.
The wonderful performing Ponies,
WICKED WILL, GAZELLE AND SHELLBARK.

Performances every evening. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½. Also, performances every TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock.

New entrance from 14th-st to the Pavilion. Admittance 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

Under the direction of Mons. CHECINI.

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Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan 19,
The entertainment will commence with
KIT CARSON.
Kit Carson .... Mr. J. B. Howe
To be followed by the pantomime of the
GOLDEN AXE.
The whole terminating with
YE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19,
Will be acted the grand dramatic romance of
ROOKWOOD;
OR, DICK TURPIN AND BONNY BLACK BESS.
To conclude with the new drama of
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain will rise at 7¼ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees .... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove .... Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S
FAREWELL CONCERT
AND
MATINEE,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1859.
Matinée, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 22.

On this occasion he has much pleasure to announce that he will be assisted by the following eminent artists.

First appearance in New-York of the distinguished young American Vocalist,

Miss ANNA VAIL,

who was so popular on a Concert tour South and West with Ole Bull.

Second appearance of the successful young Prima Donna,

CECILIA FLORES,
Pupil of Persiani.
Also, Herr BERGNER, Solo Violoncellist.
Conductor, RICHARD VON SCHMIDT.

Tickets, 50 cents. A few Family Tickets, admitting three persons to Concert and Matinée, $2 50. Can be had at the principal music stores.

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THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
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To conclude with S. BLEEKER's celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled NEW-YEAR CALLS.

With new appointments, &c.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

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Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chaudiere and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lake George, Hudson and Mississippi Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,

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These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills drawing cars, working the California gold mines, &c., now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, Room No. 2. Admission 25 cents. Open from 1 P. M. till 10 P. M.

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BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,

Will soon close, at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway. Also, the Panorama of the Holy Land. Open EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents.

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of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

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Performances every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19.—AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. THE HOLMAN FAMILY.—LITTLE JULIA, only four years of age, the smallest Vocalist and Pianist in the world. Miss SALLIE, only six years old, the wonderful Contralto. Master ALFRED, ten years old, the great American Vocalist and Drummer. Master BENJAMIN, 12 years old, the Balladist, and Master JOHN, 11 years old, the Comic Vocalist and Eccentric Delineator, who will give a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE of 20 talented children, in the comic Pantomime of the BIRTH DAY. The exquisite AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten 13 cents.

THE ORATOREON.—CONCERTS OF MUSIC and Oratory in Cooper Institute every WEDNESDAY EVENING and Brooklyn Athenæum every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Professors BRONSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS, who will give at least ten Songs and Recitations each evening, with Remarks on the Lungs and Vocal Organs; a series of Novel Intellectual Entertainments for the People, and preparatory to organizing Classes for practical instruction in Elocution and Music. Admission, 25 cents; for two ladies and a gentleman, 50 cents; and 75 cents for a family of six, or six members of schools, or six teachers.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 86 Market-st.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY—Under the management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine. Mr. J. Proctor, TO-NIGHT, in ONTHALANCHET; OR, THE LION OF THE FOREST. After which, MAD DOGS. To conclude with HAPPY MAN.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-Morrow (Thursday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Captain is not a Miss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Onthalanchet—Happy Man—Mad Dogs.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Kit Carson—Golden Axe—Ye Atlantic Telegraph.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Rookwood—Robinson Crusoe.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Holman Family and Zavistowski Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Checini Troupe.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, Jan. 19, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, by the *Moses Taylor*, hence to-morrow, Jan. 20, for Aspinwall, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., is now due at this port. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock last night.

Congressional proceedings yesterday were interesting, and somewhat important. In the Senate, after the presentation of departmental returns and memorials, and the passage of the joint resolution to permit Consul Harris and his interpreter to accept of gold snuff-boxes from Queen Victoria, Mr. Seward introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling for all the correspondence between our Government and that of Spain, relative to the proposed purchase of Cuba. A bill was passed which enables the President to expend the annuities of certain Indian tribes for educational and agricultural purposes in their behalf. Mr. Doolittle made an effort to bring up his resolution relative to the suits pending against Commodore Paulding for his action in arresting Walker and his men, but he was unsuccessful. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and the time until the adjournment was principally taken up in voting on the several amendments, the yeas and nays being taken on each. All the pending amendments were finally voted down, and the substitute of Mr. Bigler, submitted on Friday, was adopted. It provides especially for the completion of the mountainous and desert portions of the road. It was then agreed that the bill, with its load of amendments and re-amendments, should be printed, so that Senators might know something relative to the condition in which it stands. In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, limiting the compensation of the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices. It is intended to correct gross abuses in the matter of fees, and was immediately passed. A bill to revise and continue in force the Bounty Land acts of 1835, 1842 and 1854 were passed. On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted which provides for the appointment of a Select Committee of five to examine into charges preferred by Mr. B. B. Allen, a citizen of New-York, against certain civil officers in connection with the Brooklyn Navy-yard, involving violations of law in the award of contracts, and the appropriation of money to partisan purposes. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Keitt, struck out the enacting clause of the bill to codify the Revenue laws, and the action of the Committee was afterwards concurred in by a vote of 108 against 84. The President's Message was also considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Cox, of Ohio, made a speech in advocacy of his Cuban, Central American and Mexican policy. Nothing else of interest occurred.

The American Colonization Society held its annual meeting last night, in Washington. The receipts of the last year were nearly $62,000. The Secretary's report states that there is an increasing disposition among the blacks at the North to emigrate.

Considerable routine business was done in the Legislature yesterday, though not much of importance. Concurrent resolutions were introduced in the Senate, instructing our representatives in Congress to favor the proposed appropriation of $30,000,000 to facilitate the purchase of Cuba. They were laid over under the rule. In the Assembly, the bill to repeal the act for the removal of Quarantine, after consideration in Committee of the Whole, was, on motion of Mr. Tuthill, read a third time and passed. The bill to incorporate the Hahnemann Medical College was ordered to a third reading. The Committee appointed by the last Legislature to inquire into the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration made a report, which was laid on the table to await a minority report. Bills were introduced to organize an Appeal Board in the New-York Fire Department, and to construct a railroad through Avenue D and other streets.

The Overland California Mail, from San Francisco on the 24th of December—four days later—arrived at St. Louis yesterday. The California news is unimportant—business at San Francisco being almost at a stand-still. Fraser's River is reported frozen over below Fort Langley, and much suffering is anticipated among the miners from the cutting off of supplies. From the Sandwich Islands we hear of the wreck of the whaling ship *Rajah*, of New-Bedford, in the Ochotsk Sea, on the 18th of October, by which thirteen persons were lost. From the Gila region, we learn that the mines were being deserted, the number of miners being reduced to about one hundred. Further Indian troubles are reported—the Apaches having attacked a train ten miles above El Paso, killed two men, and drove off the stock.

Our dates from Rio Janeiro are to Nov. 23. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* had arrived at that port; and the war-steamers *Fulton* and *Water Witch* of the Paraguay Squadron were respectively at Maranham and Ceará. Further riots, only repressed after a severe conflict, had occurred on the line of the Pedro II. Railroad. On the 21st of November, a fire destroyed the store of a prominent French merchant in the business part of Rio. The markets were without change.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* gives from Vera Cruz an account of Mr. Forsyth, and his connection with the silver ingots found on his premises after his departure, little creditable to the fame of the Minister.

The loss of the ship *Margaret Tyson* is now explained to have occurred near latitude 35° North, longitude 40° West, and on the 26th of September. A letter from Captain Farwell, of the schooner *Oread*, by whom Kennedy was rescued, is published elsewhere in the Times, giving these important particulars, which have not heretofore been made public; also other matters of interest relating to that event. Knowing that the wreck on which Kennedy sustained himself for 17 days was drifted by the northeast trades, in which he was found, at the rate of four or five miles per day, the position given above must have been within eighty or ninety miles of the spot where the ship foundered.

The packet-ship *Manhattan*, Capt. Dixon, of the black-ball line of packets, arrived at this port on Monday, bringing the captain, officers and crew of the British bark *Franklin*, which was lost on the 7th inst. The wife and little son of the captain were washed overboard and lost, when the ship was capsized. The distressed seamen, who were badly frost-bitten, were sent to the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island.

Marcus Dorety, late a seaman on board the whaling-ship *California*, of New-Bedford, arrived at this port yesterday, a prisoner on board the ship *Rosencath*, charged with having caused the death of a shipmate named Trausue, by throwing at him a cutting-in spade, on the 24th of October. Dorety, with the witnesses, also sent home by the United States Consul, were held for examination by the United States Marshal.

A vessel arrived at Boston reports that the fever and small-pox were raging fearfully at the Cape of Good Hope when she left, on the 27th of November.

Ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont, died on Sunday last at Middlebury.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to consider the nomination of Dr. S. C. Foster for City Inspector failed to hold a meeting at 12 M. yesterday, the hour for which it had been announced. Aldermen Boole and Adams of the Committee, met informally, however, discussed the subject under consideration, and visited the Mayor informally; but no definite action was taken, and it is still uncertain whether the Committee will ever report.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday authorized the appointment of a Clerk to the County Treasurer, at a salary of $1,500 per annum. Appropriations of $1,000 for fitting up the Sheriff's office, and of the same amount for repairs and a safe for the County Clerk's office, were made. The report of the Special Committee on the new City Hall, in favor of petitioning the Legislature to authorize the appropriation of $1,000,000, instead of $250,000, for building the new City Hall, and to direct that a portion of the Park, in the rear of the new City Hall, be leased to the United States Government for a Post-Office and United States Courts, was adopted.

No business of importance was transacted at the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday. From the weekly statement it appears that there are 7,927 inmates in the different institutions, being an increase of 105 during the week ending Jan. 15.

At the meeting of the Whig General Committee, at Thorp's, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, last evening, Hiram Ketchum, Esq., the newly-elected President of the Committee, delivered an address, in which he laid down the platform of a new political party, to be constructed on the basis of the old Whig Party.

The American Tract Society held its annual meeting at New-Haven on Saturday. The attendance was large, and the proceedings interesting. In spite, or possibly in consequence, of the sharp controversy which has been carried on during the past year or two in regard to the policy of this Institution, its receipts have increased during the last twelve months by over $15,000.

Four of the twenty individuals who withdrew from the Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church about a year since, applied last evening for a mutual council that they might procure a dismission in a more regular form. After rather an exciting discussion, the request was refused by a large vote.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the Sixth Ward murder was finished yesterday. A verdict was rendered, charging the death of the murdered man upon John Glass, and declaring James Higgins, James Loftus and John Quinlan to be his abettors. The accused parties all stoutly asserted their innocence of the serious crime, of which they were adjudged guilty. They were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. A Sixth Ward officer was censured by the Jury for alleged dereliction of duty directly following the commission of the murder, in not arresting the guilty parties. Mr. Decker, the wounded man, lying at the Hospital, shows a slight improvement, but his recovery is still deemed extremely doubtful.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge Russell presided. Very little business was transacted. Ann Tallow, aged 30 years, *alias* Rose Cassidy, indicted for stealing a piece of silk valued at $50 from the store of A. T. Stewart, pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal, and was sent for nine months to the Penitentiary. Chas. Butterfield, for an attempt to pass a counterfeit bill at French's Hotel, was sentenced to five years and six months in the State Prison. John Isadore, charged with receiving stolen goods, plead guilty, but was not sentenced. Wm. H. Post was convicted of forgery in the second degree, and sentenced to five years and six months in the State Prison.

A statement of the points decided in several recent cases of interest to the legal profession, will be found under the head of Law Reports.

The market for Cotton yesterday was firmer, with sales of 2,000 bales. Flour, Wheat and Corn were moderately dealt in. Coffee, Sugars and Pork attracted more attention at buoyant prices. Spices were in brisk request. Tobacco was also in active demand. The movement in other branches of trade were not remarkably important.

The Abolition of Slavery.

Mr. Elihu Burritt, who used to be widely known as the "Learned Blacksmith," is a gentleman of excellent intentions. Like most men in Free States he is opposed to Slavery, regrets its existence, and ardently desires to abolish it. But, unlike other Abolitionists, he seeks to accomplish this end by persuasion rather than by force. He hopes to bring it about with the friendly concurrence of the slaveholders at the South. Them he does not denounce, however much he may dislike their practices. He does not ignore their personal interest in what they have learned to regard as so large a portion of their property. Slaveholding is, in his view, an immense evil, yet he has no such epithets as thief and robber to cast in the faces of the masters. On the contrary, he seeks their cooperation in the stupendous undertaking he has in view. Nor does he ask their aid for nothing. He requires that the slaves be set free gradually but surely, and proposes to share the loss with those who own them. In short, his plan is to pay a sum not exceeding $250 for each of the four million slaves. This tax is, of course, not expected to be raised at once. Mr. Burritt's idea is to realize eventually, from the public lands of the United States, eight hundred to one thousand millions of dollars, with which sum to compensate the South. In furtherance of his plan, he organized a Society at Cleveland in August, 1857, and now invites the citizens of this State, favorable thereto, to meet in Convention at Albany, on the 25th and 26th days of the present month.

Such is briefly the way in which Mr. Burritt hopes to eradicate Slavery from our soil. Manifestly it is the dream of a philanthropist—nothing more. Good men—some of them eminent and influential—have given it the sanction of their names,—more, as we must believe, to express approval of the end than confidence in the means. That emancipation must be gradual cannot be doubted—and thus far Mr. Burritt is right. But the idea of raising in any period of time the prodigious amount of money he requires, or of purchasing the slaves at the price he mentions, is chimerical in the extreme.

In one respect Mr. Burritt's movements will do harm. They invoke *national* action upon what is and must remain a *local* evil. If experience proves anything, it proves that the Abolition movement has retarded emancipation, and increased the evil it sought to remedy. Until the active crusade of Northern and British Abolition was commenced, the public mind in the Southern States was far from having taken on that tone of defiant, resolute hostility to emancipation which it has since assumed. The thoughtful minds of the South were beginning to consider the relation of Slavery to the social and political well-being of the communities where it exists, and to study the possibility of remedy for what was almost universally felt to be an evil. How greatly all this is changed, every day's observation suffices to show,—and the change has been perfectly natural and inevitable. The clamor and pressure of Abolition was a hostile movement, menacing to the peace, and offensive to the pride, of Southern States. It was resented and resisted as such, and thousands of men who had previously been friendly to emancipation were compelled, when they found themselves beset by this new peril, to abandon their ground, or at all events forego all open efforts for its maintenance. Instead of being left to work out their own social problems for themselves, the Southern States found themselves compelled to assume the attitude of self-defence. And from that time to this they have found it perfectly easy to stifle every attempt to discuss the Slavery question upon its merits at home, by connecting it, however unjustly, in the public mind with this hostile crusade from without. Emancipation in Missouri would be a very easy matter but for this unfortunate feature of the movement.

The very best thing that could possibly be done towards the abolition of Slavery would be *for the North to stop talking about it*. Ten years of absolute silence would do more than fifty of turmoil and hostility, towards a peaceful removal of the evil. It is quite possible that the Abolition crusade may force a bloody and violent termination of the system, but this no sane man desires: and any other solution of the problem is infinitely retarded by the incessant intermeddling of parties who have neither responsibility nor power in regard to the subject. The great necessity is to *let the South alone*,—to leave them leisure to think of their own affairs,—to throw upon them the necessity of studying their own condition and of looking into their own future. So long as we engross their thoughts by alarming their fears, they have neither time nor inclination to examine the question except from this single point of view.

Emancipation, whenever it comes, must be the work of the Slave States themselves. They must adopt it from a conviction of its necessity to their own well-being. It will not come as an isolated act,—complete at once and by itself,—but as a result from other acts,—as the effect of separate and preparatory causes. Whenever a disposition to consider the subject at all shall be allowed fair play in the Southern States, it will lead first to the melioration of the condition of slaves, and thus to their preparation for freedom whenever that shall come. Laws to prevent the separation of families,—to limit the sale of slaves on execution for debt,—to give them the right now enjoyed by the slaves of Cuba of purchasing their own freedom,—to connect them permanently with the soil as in the old predial system of Europe, would soon press themselves, by their obvious justice and humanity, upon the attention of Southern legislators and prepare the way—in the public mind as well as in the condition of affairs—for the ultimate removal of Slavery itself. This is the way in which Slavery has been abolished everywhere, except in the West India islands, and the result of that exceptional experiment has been such as to warn other nations against it. No system of immediate and total abolition—either with or without compensation—can ever commend itself to the sober judgment of our people. For political purposes, or in the exercise of an eager but uninformed philanthropy, such projects may be proposed and pressed upon public attention. But they are all visionary and absurd, and can lead to no desirable results.

In thus indicating what *ought* to be done, we must not be understood as saying what is likely to be done. Though, in our judgment, *silence* on the part of the North concerning Slavery would be the best conceivable policy, there is not one chance in ten thousand that it will be adopted. It is hostile to the strongest impulses of active minds. It is opposed to the natural loquacity of human nature,—to the bustling, self-conceited zeal of that very large class of men and women who consider themselves personally responsible for the government of the Universe at large, and to the selfish interests of party leaders, who rise like kites—only against a strong head wind. These odds are too great. The Slavery question will continue to be discussed in the North;—Abolitionists will continue to denounce, menace and alarm the South;—the Southern people will always find their attention completely engrossed by this resistance against invasion from without, and will give no steady, intelligent, dispassionate thought to the necessities of their own position;—and Emancipation, if it ever comes under such circumstances, will come like a thief in the night—without warning or preparation—the result of some bloody catastrophe, and do more harm than good to everybody concerned.

The Revolution in Hayti.

The news from Hayti—of which we publish fuller details to-day than those previously obtained by telegraph—is as dark for the Imperial prospects of Soulouque as is the Emperor himself. It appears that the whole of the northern portion of the Island has pronounced for Geffrard, the Insurgent General, who has reëstablished the Republic on the old "one and indivisible" model common to the republics of that class. A revolution, however it may end, has evidently been begun in Hayti, and in a manner that is almost incredibly ludicrous. Napoleon the Great, escaping from Elba, landing at Frejus, and gathering adherents as he marched into the interior, is an event which would have been called silly if it had failed of its immediate object, but could never have been deemed ridiculous. But the colored General of a black ragamuffin army, landing with three adherents in the principal part of "the Empire," and proclaiming a republic, is a drollery which will, no doubt, be shortly reproduced at the "halls of Ethiopian minstrelsy" in Broadway.

The manner in which the *coup* was effected, too, is about as absurd as anything ever attempted by the clearer-skinned Republicans of Mexico or South America. The four men, says the report, were "armed to the teeth," under which circumstances they must, undoubtedly, have been frightfully formidable; notwithstanding which, it seems that they rode to the Governor's residence without noise or tumult,—a statement that we can readily believe, seeing the difficulty of getting up anything very serious in the way of a tumult with only four men. These terrific darkies, however, on their arrival at the Governor's, were denied admittance by the one sentinel; upon which, being "armed to the teeth," they—"galloped to the jail, where they frightened the 'sentinel,' (one sentinel appears to be the military allowance in Hayti,) and liberated the prisoners." With this accession of forty persons to the original force of four, the Republican Party was now strong enough to cope with the one sentinel, who had previously repulsed the gallant four, at the Governor's residence, and they at once resorted thither and dispossessed the Governor, who is represented as "a gentleman of quite advanced life." General Geffrard now being in actual possession, he was joined by the citizens "and what military there was in the town;"—composed, we should judge from the antecedent account, of the two sentinels aforesaid.

The necessary facilities having thus been acquired, the first care of General Geffrard was to proclaim the Republic; that of the citizens was to fire "a salvo of small artillery"—the adjective qualification of the artillery in question being no doubt highly appropriate. The General then took possession of the fortified town of St. Marc's, which his heterogeneous army entered without opposition, and which the party who furnishes all this information shortly afterwards saw burning at various points—fired probably by Geffrard himself, or by *the* dispossessed sentinel, who doubtless formed the garrison of that place also. However this may be, the movement is stated to have been gaining ground everywhere in the north—or, in the language of the report, "the spirit of insurrection was equally catching"—of what is not stated, but a hint is given that Soulouque might possibly bring an army at once into the field, in which event it was surmised that the parties at the north would "catch" something that would not be agreeable. Later accounts, however, mention that Aux Cayes and Jacmel had pronounced in favor of Geffrard, and against the Emperor—circumstances which rather favor the belief that the majority of the unpleasant catching will have to be done by Soulouque himself.

We offer no opinion as to the probable duration of Mr. Geffrard's republic when we say that we are quite prepared to learn that the absurd negro empire of Soulouque will be overthrown in this movement. If the monarchical form of government which he so pompously established in Hayti, some eight years ago, is popular with any portion of the people, it is with the few whom he invested with titular dignities and corresponding grants of land and money. The mass of those inhabitants of the Island who are educated men, have always been understood to be indignant at the humbug of his throne, and impatient of the cermonial obeisances which he exacts from his subjects. The ante-chamber forms prescribed by Soulouque—who, from the position of a menial in a gentleman's family, rose to be President of the Republic, and then established an Empire with the grossest caricature of imperial observances—might not, perhaps, have been disagreeable to the men whom he created Dukes of Marmalade, Marquisses of Raspberry Jam, and Chamberlains of the Pantry; but to the people, who were not exalted to similar confectionery dignity, the usurpation of Soulouque has always been distasteful, while his extraordinary avarice has been most offensive. It is, therefore, only reasonable to believe that if a fair chance of successful revolt has really presented itself, it has been seized, and the negro empire ended. At any rate, the revolt of the southern cities mentioned seems to cut off all hope for his sable majesty.

What the end of the movement will be, it is scarcely possible now to foresee. To look for a stable Republican government in that part of the Island, would be to anticipate more from its peculiar inhabitants than experience has taught us to expect from other republics of mixed white and African races, and certainly more than we are prepared to hope for from such a population as that of Hayti. We do not think that, under the circumstances, anybody need be surprised if, after a few revolutions and counter revolutions, the blacks who survive were to call in the aid of Louis Napoleon and desire again to place themselves under the rule of the French. That such an invitation would be graciously responded to, there can be little doubt; upon which England, under protest, and the United States would perform the usual amount of verbal bluster, and there would probably be an end of the opposition.

With Gen. Geffrard we cannot positively claim to have the honor of a reminiscent acquaintance. He is described as having been Commandant at Jacmel for several years, and to have been an object of Soulouque's suspicion. If he is the same Geffrard who was one of three Commissioners appointed by the Haytien Government in 1845 to settle certain matters at issue with the Government of Louis Philippe, he is an educated man and may be equal to the position which he has assumed. In the meanwhile, however, nobody who knows anything of Haytien affairs, or remembers the literally singular number of a Gonaives garrison, will be inclined to attribute to him any extraordinary courage on the score of his daring attack with three assistants on a whole Empire.

Sense in the Senate.

Two gleams of practical good sense have lighted up the dreary skies of Washington during the present week. In announcing the decease of Mr. Harris, a distinguished Representative from Illinois, Senator Douglas deliberately disappointed a crowd of two thousand people who had gathered in the galleries to show their sympathy for the dead by their applause to the living. He declined to use the grave as a platform for the display of his eloquence, and said what he had to say briefly and decorously. For this let him receive the silent gratitude of all respectable people.

The other event of the week we owe to Mr. Seward, who yesterday introduced a resolution calling on the President for any correspondence that may have passed between this Government and the Government of Spain in relation to the purchase of Cuba. Strangely enough, this proposition was adopted.

We shall therefore shortly be in a position to judge the recent action of the Administration in this matter by the record of the letter. And whatever might otherwise have been Mr. Slidell's prospects of persuading a certain portion of the people to put our millions and our honor alike into the President's keeping, we are inclined to believe that a full publication of all the facts in the case will dash these prospects utterly and forever with failure.

Mr. Dick Swiveller used to carol forth an urgent demand for his "Arab Steed" as the preliminary to "great deeds of valor and loyalty." In like manner Mr. Buchanan insists that thirty millions will make him all that a man and a President ought to be. But all the barbs in the world, starry-fronted, clean-fetlocked and bred in the bosom of Yemen would never have made Dick a dragoon: and three thirty millions of dollars will never make Mr. Buchanan a statesman. Of this fact the Cuban correspondence, we opine, will convince the most credulous child of Tammany. We shall be happy to find ourselves mistaken, but our impression is that the negotiations for the purchase of Cuba will be found to have been conducted with equal insolence and imbecility; with an utter want of tact, and a reckless disregard for the first principles of ordinary commercial sagacity. So far as the President's policy has yet seen the light, his notion of firmness in demand seems to have been derived from the traditions of the highway; and his conceptions of manœuvring diplomacy to reflect the practice of those small merchants of steel-pens, lucifer matches and picturesque serials, who make themselves the torment of men of business, and the terror of servant-maids.

No Return to High Postage.—There are revolutions which will not go backwards. Among them is unquestionably the reduction of postage. Congress may call upon the Postmaster-General for advice, and that functionary may protest that he sees no way to help the Treasury out of the deficit caused by his department but to raise the rates and abolish franking. Postage will not be raised; the people will not suffer it. Nor will the franking privilege be dispensed with, for honorable gentlemen are too fond of it. We have turned our backs forever on the olden time, when a single letter cost from six cents to a quarter of a dollar, according to distance, and nobody desires that we should retrace our steps. Even that mediæval era of five and ten cents has nearly faded from memory. The people will bear to be taxed in a thousand ways with the patience of Job, but you must not touch their postage. They can wear a high tariff on their backs and not feel it; can drink it in their tea, coffee and brandy, without tasting it. But the moment that the three-cent stamp rises to a half-dime discontent begins.

Yesterday the Senate at Albany, in behalf of the Empire State, uttered its voice against high postage. The Assembly will concur, and the people approve. We can endure anything better than the loss of our cheap letters.

Some Progress in the Quarantine Matter.—Yesterday, the bill introduced in the Assembly, by Mr. Tuthill, of Kings, for the repeal of the act to remove the Quarantine station, had its final passage in that body. There can be no doubt that it will receive the sanction of the Senate also. We do not, of course, understand that this proceeding implies opposition to the removal. That measure is a foregone conclusion. Any discussion as to the causes which have made it necessary would now be unprofitable. The practical question is as to the new locality. That selected by the Commissioners under the existing law, is seriously objectionable, and the bill now pending proposes to intercept their unauthorized call for proposals to construct an island. Doubtless it has reference also to the Governor's intimation that further negotiations for Sandy Hook may not be entirely hopeless. There can be little harm in making the attempt, and must be much good in arresting the expenditure proposed to be commenced by the Commissioners. With the old law out of the way, we shall turn over a new leaf in this business. Nature can hardly have been so niggardly as to have made no land where the Quarantine can conveniently stand.

The City Inspectorship Again.—The Committee of the Aldermen yesterday took another step in the business of keeping Mr. Morton in the City Inspectorship. They had summoned a meeting to consider the Mayor's nomination of Dr. Foster,—but no quorum was present, so as a matter of course nothing could be done. Why will not the Legislature take measures to relieve us from this incubus of corruption and imbecility?

The Artists' Reception in the Tenth-street Studio.

BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE.

There are few things more delightful, as Mr. Micawber says of a deviled turkey's leg, than an artist's reception. It is one of the institutions that have sprung up quite promiscuously and naturally within the past three or four years, and they have been productive of a vast deal of benefit both to Society and Art. There are two of these institutions. One is composed of an Association of Fifty Artists, who give their reception and exhibit their "works" at the same time in the large room of Dodworth's Dancing Academy; the other is more exclusive, and is composed solely of the artists who inhabit the cloisters of the Studio in Tenth-street. The Dodworthians held their first reception for the season a few weeks since, and the artists of the Studio held their's last evening, in the large exhibition-room of that Eccaleobion of the Fine Arts. No pictures or works of art of any kind were admitted, except the productions of the artists of the Studio, and a most brilliant and attractive display they made. The only drawback to the pleasure of the exhibition was the trifling one of not being able to see any of the works exhibited. The great charm, however, of these receptions is not the pictures, nor the sculpture, nor the drawings, but the company. You find yourself, on entering the rooms, if you succeed in entering them, in the midst of a brilliant assemblage of youth, beauty and fashion; of men worth knowing and women worth seeing; and being hemmed in on all sides by orbicular spreads of brocade and velvet, you stand still, with your hat above your head, or suffer yourself to be swayed hither and thither by the pressure of the crowd. You catch glimpses of gilt frames in the distance, and now and then find yourself thrust against a white but unresisting object, which you discover, on turning your head, to be a hideous group of Italian peasants in marble. You know there are charming pictures on the walls, lovely landscapes by Hubbard, and Gifford, and Quincy Thorndike and Regis Gignoux, and Suydam, and others; you know there are groups of game by Hays, and portraits by Osgood. But what's the use? You cannot see them. Nobody sees them. But everybody sees everybody, and there's the delight of it. The ladies exhibit their marvels of millinery—for New-York ladies never miss an opportunity of exhibiting their dresses, as they ought not to do, and the gentlemen exhibit their gallantry and gloves, and so the Receptions come to an end. And very delightful they are, as we said in the beginning. Some of the artist's rooms, last evening, were lighted up and formed most agreeable lounging places. There in Suydam's room, for example, besides his own pretty coast scenes, might be seen one of the finest cabinet paintings of the modern French School, a charming little picture by Edouard Frere, and, in Gignoux's large room, might be seen a superb picture of "Niagara Falls by Moonlight," which that accomplished artist has just finished for Mr. Belmont. Niagara has lately been done, artistically speaking, almost to death; but this grand picture of Gignoux's throws a new interest over the scene. The artist has invested the subject, grand as it is, with a new grandeur by his treatment of it. Those who have not seen the great cataract by moonlight, have yet to see it under the most favorable aspects. Mr. Gignoux has most happily chosen, not only the best points of view, but the best time for his purpose. The spot selected, Goat Island, looking over the Horse-shoe, affords the best single view of the Falls that can be obtained, and the time is just at break of the dawn, as the full-orbed moon is sinking over the distant forests on the Canada shore, throwing a flood of silver light over the rushing waters. The scene is full of a solemn grandeur, which the artist has most happily preserved. The Reception was as pleasant an occasion as could be conceived of, but those who wish to see the pictures and sculptures of the Studio artists will go quietly to the rooms by daylight.

A Revival of "the Difficulties" in Dr. Cheever's Church.

A PROPOSAL FOR A MUTUAL COUNCIL REJECTED.

It will be remembered that about a year since twenty of the members of the Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church, dissatisfied with the manner in which he continued to preach on the subject of Slavery, asked for letters of dismission from the Church. Letters were granted, but not such as are usually given, and it was rumored that last evening another attempt would be made by these individuals and their friends to obtain a reconsideration of the former action.

As the members came in to the regular weekly prayer-meeting, it was evident that some topic of more than ordinary interest was to come up, particularly as there was quite a large accession just as the devotional exercises were about to be closed. The last hymn was sung, and as the assembly was about to disperse, a gentleman in the back part of the room requested the one who had been conducting the meeting to ask the audience to remain, as an item of business was to be transacted. Several individuals questioned whether the meeting had been regularly called. Extracts from the rules which govern the action of the church in such matters were read. While the question was being discussed, Joel Blackmer, Esq., moved a postponement if there was any ground for doubt on the subject, but subsequently withdrew his motion, as it seemed to be the general opinion that the meeting was a regular one.

Dr. Ball, who had conducted the prayer-meeting, was nominated as Chairman, but declined to serve.

Theodore D. Warren then nominated Mr. Bennett, who was unanimously elected.

T. D. Warren was elected Clerk, and the meeting was declared organized.

Geo. P. Edgar, whose name was prominent in the law reports a few months since through his connection with the newspaper *The Way of Life*, called attention to the fact that there were reporters in the room. At this alarming announcement several note-books were suddenly dropped. The majority of the persons present at first seemed but little concerned at the fact, but Mr. Edgar, whose experience in the newspaper line has undoubtedly made him particularly sensitive, insisted that the question should be settled whether this were a Church meeting, or whether it was open to the public? The Chairman decided that it was strictly a Church meeting, and that none but Church members could be permitted to be present.

Every one present seemed to consider themselves as included in that class until Mr. Warren, the clerk, reminded Mr. Edgar of the fact that it would be necessary to have a formal vote taken on the subject.

A resolution was then offered and unanimously carried, that all but members of the Church and those in regular attendance on the Rev. Dr. Cheever's preaching, should be requested to withdraw.

Several gentlemen with ladies at this point arose to leave the room. One or two were particularly invited to remain. A gentleman connected with one of the City papers said that he attended on Dr. Cheever's preaching, though he was not a member of his church. He had been specially invited to be present last evening, but he would not insist on his right to remain. One or two others withdrew, and the business for which the meeting was called was proceeded with.

Joel Blackmer, Esq., set forth the objects for which the meeting was convened. Four of the twenty members of the Church before referred to, were anxious to have a mutual council called, that regular letters of dismissal "in good and regular standing" might be granted them and that they might be recommended to other Churches. Mr. B. argued at considerable length in support of this action, claiming that it was in accordance with the usage of Congregational Churches, and that it was done to show who were formerly connected with them as brethren.

Deacon Fairbanks replied briefly, opposing the propriety of taking such action, claiming that such a course was irregular and unnecessary. He offered the following resolution, which was finally adopted by a large majority:

"*Resolved*, That the Church respectfully decline the proposition for a mutual council, and that the Clerk be instructed to return a negative answer to the request."

Mr. Blackmer, in the course of an informal conversation after the meeting was adjourned, stated that there were some fifteen or twenty of the members of the church who were dissatisfied with the course which had been taken, notwithstanding the apparent unanimity. On being asked for their names he declined to give them.

It was also stated, by way of showing the feeling of the congregation towards their Pastor, that the balance of a debt which the church had been owing for some time had recently been paid off by the liberality of a few individuals.

One gentleman said that he would sacrifice his whole fortune before the church should go down or Dr. Cheever be dismissed.

Are Decisions in the Court of Appeals Binding upon our Courts?

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following report of a case recently tried before Justice Roosevelt has attracted my attention:

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 12.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

SEPARATE ESTATE OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Henry vs. Bloodgood.—This was an action for goods sold and delivered. The defence was that the goods were purchased by a married woman, and were not for the benefit of her separate estate.

Judge Roosevelt in deciding the case, said that although the Court of Appeals had decided last month that a married woman's estate could not be made liable unless the articles purchased were for the benefit of her separate estate, still there was another case pending before the Court in which this question was to be reargued, and the Court might revise its former decision and decide in accordance with the views expressed by him (Judge Roosevelt,) in a dissenting opinion, that the estate of a married woman could be made liable generally. Judgment *pro forma* for plaintiff.

Hawley and Glover for plaintiff; Charles Mathews for defendant.

The Judge coolly states that "although the Court of Appeals had decided last month" the exact point in issue before him, "still there was another cause" pending before the same Court, in which the views expressed by him (Jude Roosevelt) in a *dissenting opinion might* be adopted as the true rule, and he therefore orders judgment in accordance with such *dissenting opinion*.

The case in which the principle in relation to the charging the separate estate of married women was decided, (Yale *vs.* Dederer.) was twice elaborately argued before the Court of Appeals, and the rule adopted that the separate estate can only be charged with a simple contract debt when the consideration of such indebtedness was for the benefit of the estate of the married woman, or was contracted by her upon her own account upon the credit of such estate.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that his Honor Justice Roosevelt, in disregarding what he well knows is the settled rule of the highest Court within this State, and setting up his own personal opinion in opposition thereto, is establishing a bad precedent for the government of Courts of law. If the doctrine of *stare decisis* is of any avail in these days of new codes, it seems to me that it should be recognized by those who have made fruitless efforts in opposition to the establised doctrine. Judge R. would hardly tolerate such a suggestion as is hinted at in the above report, to escape the lips of the merest tyro at the Bar, and with how much more astonishment must the world view such utter disrespect from a Judge of the opinion of the Court of which Justice Roosevelt was recently so honored a member.

Once within ten years articles of impeachment have been drawn and were about to be presented by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly to the House against a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the only offence charged, was, that the dignitary attempted to interpose his *dissenting opinion* against the decision of the Court of Appeals. The proceedings were, however, abandoned upon the assurance that judgments *pro forma* should be entered in accordance with *prevailing opinions* in the future. In these days, when disregard of the commonest obligations of honesty and bare-faced violation of the plainest principles of law have almost grown into cardinal virtues, it is to be hoped that officers of the Court might see the necessity of submitting to rules settled by the highest Court in the State.

Are we, as laymen and lawyers, to understand that in this District the rule in Yale *vs.* Dederer is not to be followed? Are we to receive our advice or counsel our clients that the rules established by the Court of Appeals are to be followed in this District only where no *dissenting opinion* appears from the representative of this District in that Court? Certainly Justice Roosevelt must be prepared to answer these questions: or, perhaps, the Court of Appeals have *ruled us out* of the State, or given our Judges a license to make laws for ourselves. Would it not be well to know *whence* we shall look for the laws to govern us?

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

Dead Body Found.

Miller's Place, L. I., Sunday, Jan. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The body of a man, supposed to be that of a sailor, was found on the shore of Long Island Sound, opposite this place, on Saturday, the 15th inst., by Daniel E. Davis, Esq. It was lying in a small boat, supposed to be a schooner's yawl.

This afternoon an inquest was held by Coroner Rice, and the Jury brought in a verdict of—"Body unknown—death by accidental freezing, or from the inclemency of the weather."

The deceased was about five feet ten inches in height, rather stout, had dark hair, and was apparently 22 or 23 years of age. He had on when found a sailor's reefing jacket, a frock coat with the skirts cut off, two calico shirts, one undershirt, called by sailors a *jumper*, light gray satinet pantaloons, no drawers, woolen stockings, and India rubber boots. Neither papers nor any peculiar mark, by which he could be recognized, were found about him. The body, if not claimed, will be interred by the 18th.

At no great distance from the boat were found a galley containing a stove two hatches, and a water-cask.

Yours, &c., EDWARD H. SAYRE.

An Unlucky Contestant in the Pennsylvania Legislature.—Mr. C. M. Donovan, of Philadelphia, has been contesting the seat of Col. Church in the House, but his pretensions have been summarily disposed of by an order of the House requiring him to absent himself, in consequence of an assault upon his opponent. Donovan met Col. Church in the street; first abused him, and then cowhided him. Col. Church brought the matter to the notice of the House, which ordered the expulsion of Donovan. So he loses all chances of getting his seat, and goes home disconsolate.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, shows that there are 11,281 schools in the State, being an increase of 325 over 1857; that the number of teachers is 13,856, and that the average of salaries of male teachers per month, is $24 25; of females, $17 22.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE YELLOW FEVER CASE—ARREST OF THE CAPTAIN FOR RUNNING QUARANTINE.—The schooner *Hiram E. Bishop*, Captain BOOTH, of Greenport, L. I., which arrived here from Matanzas on Sunday, lost one of the crew—GEORGE SEELEY, of Greenport, by yellow fever, which he contracted at Matanzas. The vessel was chartered by CURTIS ACKERLY for a voyage to Cuba, to bring home a load of oranges, and sailed from Matanzas on the 30th of December. SEELEY appears to have been sick nearly the whole passage, but he did not die until after the schooner passed Sandy Hook. Captain BOOTH, however, instead of stopping at Quarantine, came up to the City and delivered the deceased to the Coroner, who, upon holding a *post-mortem* examination pronounced that the man died of yellow fever. The body was removed from the vessel yesterday. The clothes and bedding of deceased were packed up to be sent to his friends in Greenport! Capt. BOOTH appears to have been as badly posted in respect to the requisitions of Quarantine as he was ignorant of disease, and seems to have had no idea that he was subjecting himself to a fine of $2,000, and to twelve months' imprisonment, by the course which he pursued. He has mostly been engaged in the coasting trade between Greenport and New-York, bringing hay and vegetables to market, and this was his first trip on a foreign voyage. The vessel was found by Dr. WALLER, the Deputy Health-Officer lying in Fulton Market-slip, with her oranges discharged, and the crew, with the exception of one man, all gone ashore. The cook being sick, had been discharged. A large quantity of decayed oranges lay upon deck and in the hold, and the shipkeeper was in the little seven-by-nine cabin where the seaman died, beside a red-hot stove. On suggesting to him that it was *rather* warm, he replied: "We had it a great deal hotter than this down here, for five days before we go in!" Dr. WALLER made complain against the Captain, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Mr. ACKERLY bears testimony to the excellent character of Capt. BOOTH; says he could have no intention of breaking the law, or endangering the health of the City; that he had no suspicions of the nature of the disease of which the man died. The redeeming circumstance in the case is, the impossibility of any infection being communicated in the present frigid state of the atmosphere, although the clothing of the victim, if sent to his friends, and retained in a warm place until Spring, might infect the whole town. The vessel was ordered down to Quarantine.

THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE ON THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP.—Aldermen BOOLE and ADAMS, of the Committee appointed to consider the nomination of Dr. S. C. FOSTER for City Inspector, met at 12 M. yesterday, in room No. 8 City Hall, and talked the matter over. Aldermen GENET, BRADY and STARR—a majority of the Committee—failed to appear, so that the proceedings were informal. The Clerk read three letters, which looked very much like bogus communications, two of them urging the appointment of Dr. FOSTER, and one opposing it. Alderman ADAMS presented a statistical statement of the average mortality of the City—the same document was in evidence before the Senate Sanitary Committee—and urged the necessity of appointing a physician to the post of City Inspector. Alderman BOOLE was not in favor of turning one Republican out of office in order to put another one in his place; he would rather that MORTON should retain the office, if it was designed to have a Republican there, than go to the trouble of making the change. Alderman ADAMS wanted a Democrat in the office. He would not vote for placing Dr. FOSTER there, but he desired that the Committee should report, and then they could reject every man that the Mayor nominated until he nominated the right man. He had no predilections for any candidate for the office. Alderman BOOLE said he had. He would like to see Aaron B. Rollins, of the Eleventh Ward, druggist and Democrat, appointed City Inspector; he had never taken a Doctor's diploma, but he was fully qualified for the position. He (BOOLE) was not in favor of appointing a physician City Inspector. Both Aldermen agreed that a Democrat ought to be appointed, and that the Mayor ought to consult with the Aldermen before nominating anybody. Alderman ADAMS said it was evident that the people wanted the matter disposed of; the daily Press teemed with communications about the City Inspectorship. It was proposed that a meeting of the Committee should be called for Thursday next, but Alderman BOOLE said he had to go out of town on that day. The two Aldermen then went to see the Mayor with regard to the subject under consideration. They were with him but a few minutes, and informed our reporter, when the interview was concluded, that nothing definite had resulted from it.

THE VANDERBILT.—It is now expected that the *Vanderbilt*, which is ashore on Fisher's Island, and which has been supposed a total loss, will be got off in two or three days. Five hundred oil casks have been put into her for the purpose of floating her.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE—EXTRAORDINARY CONSUMPTION OF WHISKY.—The Board of Governors met yesterday afternoon. The usual requisitions were read. On that from Bellevue Hospital was a demand for forty gallons of whisky. Dr. BRUENINGHAUSEN said he had asked some of the gentlemen at the Hospital about the whisky used there, and they had said it was unnecessary; that they could get along without it. Gov. SMITH said it was his opinion that one-third might be used for medical purposes; the balance in all probability is consumed by men working around the Hospital. Gov. W. T. PINCKNEY moved that it be stricken off the requisition. Finally the matter was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital to investigate. After the reading of the minutes, Gov. B. F. PINCKNEY stated that there were four inmates in the Lunatic Asylum from Kings County, for each one of whom the Governors were receiving $2 50 per week. He thought it a fair profit on the actual cost of keeping them. Gov. SMITH thought they could not afford to take them at that rate, as the interest of the money invested in the buildings, &c., must be taken into account, as well as the money immediately expended for boarding them. The subject was dropped without any action being taken. On motion of Gov. McELROY, the subjects now remaining in the hands of the different Standing Committees for 1858, were referred to the appropriate Committees of the Board for 1859. Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN submitted a resolution directing the employment by the Superintendent of Out Door Poor of a Clerk who could speak the French and German languages. It was referred to the Committee on Out-Door Poor, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Board. Governor BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY offered a resolution directing that the middle house at the Penitentiary be fitted up with cells and grating for the confinement of persons charged with petit larceny, and for those implicated in assault and battery cases; and that the Committee on the Penitentiary be instructed to report plans and the expense of each alteration. Adopted. The Board then adjourned. The following is a summary of the weekly statement:

Number remaining last week, Jan. 8	7,822
Admitted since	1,264
Total	9,086
Died	39
Discharged	989
Sent to Penitentiary	119
Sent to State Prison	12—1,159
Remaining from Jan. 15	7,927
Increase	105

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—ONE MILLION FOR A NEW CITY HALL.—The Board of Supervisors met at 3 P. M. yesterday. A resolution offered by Mr. VOORHIS, in favor of repealing a resolution authorizing the Court of Sessions to appoint the necessary attendants, not exceeding 18, was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police. The Committee on County Officers reported in favor of allowing the County Treasurer a clerk, at a salary of $1,500 per annum. The report was adopted. The report of the Committee on County Officers appropriating $1,000 for fitting up the Sheriff's office, was adopted; and the report of the same Committee, appropriating $1,000 for purchasing a safe for and fitting up the office of the County Clerk, was passed. The Special Committee on the New City Hall reported in favor of asking the Legislature to authorize the appropriation of $1,000,000, instead of $250,000, for building the new City Hall, and to direct that a portion of the Park, in the rear of the new City Hall, be leased to the United States Government, if the latter desires it, for the site of a Post-office and United States Courts. The report was adopted, (ayes, 8; nays, 2;) Messrs. BLUNT and PURDY voting in the negative. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

THE CORPSE THAT WAS LABELED DRIED APPLES.—It is but a day or two since an account appeared in all the New-York papers of the arrival of a box at a railroad dépôt in this City labeled "dried apples," the weight of which aroused the suspicions of the railroad employés, and led to the conveyance of the box to the Coroner's office, where it was found to contain the body of a female. Just as agonizing apprehensions of a foul murder were gaining the ascendancy in the mind of the Coroner, and a long list of interesting witnesses had suggested itself to his mind, Colonel ZADOC PRATT appeared, claimed the body and the box, and explained that the peculiarity of the direction was occasioned by a desire to avoid delay in transportation. The corpse, he said, was the remains of a daughter of a relative residing in New-Haven; that she had died while on a visit at his house, and that he he was anxious that the body should reach New-Haven, and be interred in the family vault without unnecessary loss of time. The statement was credited by the Coroner, who straightway allowed the body to be taken away. Since then the New-Haven papers have published authorized statements to the effect that the box was not labeled as reported in New-York. The subject is naturally a delicate one to the relatives, and no one acquainted with the family most immediately concerned could believe that under their superintendence so peculiar an unnecessary precaution would have been taken. Nevertheless, as the correctness of our report has been impugned, we feel it but due to our reporters to state that subsequent inquiry establishes the truthfulness of our first account.

VIOLATIONS OF CITY ORDINANCES.—Whatever may be thought of the general management of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, there can be no doubt that so far as their recent action, creating a "City Hall Precinct," and placing Capt. LEONARD at the head of it, can be judged of at present, it was for the benefit of the City. The Captain's very extensive knowledge of notorious rascals, acquired during years of prominent connection with the old Police Department, is particularly valuable in the multitudinous complaints that come before the Mayor; as is his familiarity with City matters generally. A recent investigation, during which the matter of licenses has been carefully scrutinized, has discovered the fact that while we have 700 public stages, only 115 licenses were taken out or paid for during the past year. If the license statistics of our public hacks could be as accurately arrived at, and the conduct of the licensed and unlicensed ascertained, it is probable that much of the imposition upon strangers would prove to be by those who do not conform to the license ordinances.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.—The sale of the City property in the Governor's Room, consisting of portraits of dead-and-gone and generally-respected Governors of the State, Mayors of the City, and other celebrities, together with WASHINGTON's desk and other valuable articles, to satisfy, in part, the notorious "Lowber claim," was regretted by all good citizens, because they considered it a disgrace to the City—as they did the subsequent sale of the wharves and piers, and other City property, worth more than a million of dollars, for a few thousands, to satisfy the same claim. Threatening to sell Comptroller FLAGG's favorite chair was considered in a manner a merited punishment of the old gentleman, for his peculiarity in generally refusing to pay the small bills of mechanics and others, while warrants for thousands of dollars were signed readily; but parting with the portraits, and docks and slips, was a very different matter. That the sale by the Sheriff was legal no one pretends to doubt; neither is there any doubt that the City would have been permanently deprived of its valuables, had not the Mayor and City Chamberlain come forward, and with their private means redeemed the desk of WASHINGTON and the valuable portraits referred to. But, notwithstanding this lesson thus taught, we are still going on in the same way—thanks to the Common Council. The individual resources of the Chamberlain are supporting our Police, and he has just taken up $250,000 revenue bonds which fell due on the 15th, and there were no funds to meet them.

AMERICAN UNION OF INVENTORS CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.—Mr. THEODORE L. MAGOONUS, a coal merchant, has preferred a charge of swindling against the Directors of the American Union of Inventors. He says that something over a year ago, he furnished the Company named liberal supplies of Peach Orchard, Lackawanna, Cannel, and other kinds of coal from his yard, to feed their engines with, and to warm their rooms at No. 620 Broadway. He asserts that he was induced to part with his coal through fraudulent representations, and that the promised payment has not been made. In November, a year ago, he was introduced into the rooms of the Company, and to a Professor SOLOMON, JOHN L. RIKER, AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER, Mr. TINSDALE, Mr. ROGERS, and others, all of whom claimed to be directors jointly, and negotiated with him for a supply of coal. He touched upon the subject of security for the payment, and they showed him a book containing the names of Mayor TIEMANN, PETER COOPER, GEORGE LAW, HORACE GREELEY, and other prominent men, as managers of the institution. He further asserts that they produced another book showing $25,000 of uncollected subscriptions, and that they volunteered the statement that they had paid over a year's rent in advance. On these exhibits and statements he supplied all the coal that they saw fit to order, which amounted in value to $196. Mr. MAGOONUS made affidavit yesterday to the above facts before Justice WELSH. The hearing in the case was set down for next Monday.

GENERAL WORKINGMEN'S UNION.—An Association, styling itself the General Workingmen's Union is in session at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery. What nationality takes the most interest in the movement may be inferred from the names of the delegates. New-York is represented by Feibel, Pfister, Haman, Heerbrand, Harvheim and E. Kappf; Carlstadt by Reininger; Williamsburg by Petz; Philadelphia by Reuter; Cleveland by Rodenbender; Chicago by Kittel; Boston by Brand and Dr. Douai; and Louisville by Roedel. The object of the present Convention is to carry out the action initiated by a previous Convention held in Philadelphia the 3d of December. A platform is to be adopted, on which it is expected workingmen will unite generally for what is called their own protection. The delegates say they labor to elect a President of the United States pledged to carry out its principles.

MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.—We are informed that the net proceeds of the Festival at the Academy of Music are returned by Mr. ULLMAN at $1,200. Miss LAURA KEENE has paid in $500 for the representation at her theatre of "Our American Cousin." Mr. SNIFFEN has paid in $100 as the proceeds of an exhibition of his "Campbell Minstrels." No application, we are assured, to Mrs. KEMBLE, or to any other artist, for gratuitous services, has been made by any member of the Committee. The above were voluntary offerings, and the two last on a scale of unusual liberality.

PROF. MITCHEL'S LECTURES.—The *first* of the regular series of Lectures in aid of the Observatory movement is to be delivered this evening by Prof. MITCHEL, at the Academy of Music. Its subject is "The Planetary System." The remarkable public interest manifested in the introductory lecture, and the eminently interesting character of the Professor's discourses on scientific subjects, insure the success of the whole course. We have no doubt that this evening's lecture will attract quite as large an audience as the first.

TELEGRAPH LITERATURE.—The literature of the telegraph, as evinced by the messages to be seen in almost any of the principal telegraph offices of this City, is decidedly peculiar and exceedingly interesting. For instance, imagine, if you can, a more touching allusion to the death of a near and dear relative than the following: "JOHN dead—on ice—won't keep—come quick."

CONCERT.—The farewell concert and matinée of young ARTHUR NAPOLEON will take place on Friday and Saturday next at Niblo's Saloon,—in which he will have the professional aid of two young ladies of merit and distinction. The announcement will be found in another column.

SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK.—The colder weather of yesterday so far improved the ice that it was passable for skating, and a large number of persons took advantage of it. During a portion of the day the scene on the lakes was quite enlivening.

Police Reports.

ONE VISIT TOO OFTEN.—James Gartland keeps a restaurant at No. 166 Prince-street, and on Saturday night last his place was entered and robbed. Mr. Gartland determined to keep a sharp look-out for the burglarious visitor in case he should make his appearance, and accordingly slept in the saloon. At an early hour, yesterday morning, the thief entered the saloon again, when Mr. Gartland prepared to wait upon his early customer. He permitted the gentleman of the "jimmy" to get fairly into the saloon and then rushed forward and secured the entrance, thus cutting off his retreat. The thief finding himself caged, became quite docile. He is about 30 years of age, and gave his name as John Van Dusen. He was taken before Justice KELLY, who assigned him quarters in a secure retreat. This is not the first experiment John has made in the burglary line. He has been arrested on similar charges two or three times before, but always managed to get clear without punishment.

A TAILOR VS. A POLITICIAN—THE STAMINA OF THE GOOSE.—John Coffee, a tailor, residing at No. 77 Leonard-street, and John Ryan, a politician of the Fourth Ward, met at Egan's Porter-house, No. 110½ Cherry-street. They drank a good deal of Egan's rum, and the natural result was that mutual hostilities were soon developed. Ryan characterized Coffee as being only a fractional part of a man—quoting the declaration in which it is alleged that it takes nine tailors to make a man. Coffee boiled over with indignation. The boiling Coffee drew a knife and made hot work with it. He gave Ryan a fearful gash across the neck, laying his windpipe bare. Coffee was arrested and held by Justice CONNOLLY for examination. He shows a bad cut on his own face, and declares that Ryan first attacked him, and that he acted in self-defence.

LAYING IN WINTER CLOTHING.—James Curtis, a young man residing in the Sixth Ward, is unfortunately endowed with proclivities rather the opposite of immaculate. His stock of wearing apparel became reduced in quantity and quality, and he sought a renewal with a predetermination not to pay cash. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning he mounted the door-steps of No. 208 Murray-street, applied a delicately wrought key to the door, passed in, and helped himself to an abundant supply of Winter garments. Unfortunately for himself, as he was taking the clothing out of the house, an officer took him in custody. He is now wearing his old clothes, and stands a fair chance of soon donning the garments of mammoth check pattern and peculiar cut worn on Blackwell's Island.

A SANGUINARY BAKER.—James Keirns is a German baker, and works at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Sixth-avenue. On Saturday Keirns entered No. 124 Fourth-avenue, drew a revolver, leveled the murderous weapon at the head of a Mrs. Scholefield, exclaiming, "I'll give you nigger," and fired. A woman, who was present, threw up his arm and saved the life of Mrs. Scholefield—the ball lodging in the wall instead of her head, as intended. It appears that some time ago, and while in a fit of indignation, Mrs. S. had intimated that Mr. Keirns was an individual of Ethiopian extraction. The remark gave offence to Mr. K., and he sought to resent it in the manner described. The sanguinary baker was taken before Justice KELLY, and held to bail in $1,000 on a charge of felonious assault.

A CATTLE BROKER ARRESTED.—Anthony Goff, a cattle broker, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of constructive grand larceny. It is alleged that he sold thirty-seven head of cattle belonging to Timothy Eastman, a drover from the West, and appropriated the proceeds of the sale, $1,778, to his own use. Mr. Goff was consigned to the Tombs.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—WILLIAM HALEY died yesterday at the City Hospital from injuries received while helping to load the steamer *City of Manchester*. Two barrels of resin, which were being lowered into the hold accidentally swung [illegible] him [illegible] precipitated him into the hold, fracturing his thigh [illegible] injuring him internally. Coroner O'K[illegible] held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, was picked up yesterday, in the water at the foot of pier No. 9, North River. The deceased was of medium height, stoutly built, and dressed like a laborer. An inquest was held, and a verdict given of "Supposed drowning."

The Whig General Committee.

SPEECH OF HIRAM KETCHUM—A NEW ORGANIZATION PROPOSED—ITS PLATFORM EXPLAINED.

The Whig General Committee met at THORP's, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, last evening. The meeting was not large, in consequence, it was stated, of some informality of calling it. Mr. E. H. BROWN, Vice-President, called the meeting to order, and said that it had been convened for the purpose of greeting the President elect of the Committee, Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, who was in an adjoining room. Mr. DAVID WEBB, from the Special Committee appointed to notify Mr. KETCHUM of his election, reported that at first it had been proposed to hold a meeting in a larger hall, for the purpose of giving the President elect a public greeting, but it had been thought best to defer that until Feb. 22, or some later day. Mr. KETCHUM had accepted with a great deal of warmth, and would lay before them the platform of a party founded on the principles of CLAY and WEBSTER, which should be organized to oppose the Democracy. Mr. KETCHUM was then introduced amid loud applause. He said his respectful acknowledgments were due for the honor conferred on him. He should accept the position tendered him, if, after a free interchange, of opinions it was found that they agreed. He should speak candidly. He supposed they (the Whigs) stood as the representatives of the conservative men who did not sympathize with either the Democratic or the Republican parties, and who, while they acted with them, yet did so for the present only. The new organization might adopt a new platform hereafter, but to start with it would stand on the Whig platform. Mr. KETCHUM went back to the period of the Slavery agitation of 1850, to prove that there were thousands of voters in this country who sympathized with neither of the two existing political parties. He alluded to the action of Mr. CLAY in that crisis, and quoted what Mr. CLAY said in reply to the proposal of the compromise measures of Mr. DAVIS. Mr. CLAY had opposed the Wilmot proviso. Mr. WEBSTER had agreed with Mr. CLAY on this point, and had held that it was useless to draw a line which the laws of nature made unnecessary. Both of these statesmen, too, had agreed that the clause of the Constitution requiring the return of fugitives from labor ought to be carried out. These measures supported by them had been adopted under the Whig Administration of General TAYLOR. Mr. KETCHUM expressed his regret that the compromises of that period had been disturbed. He read a series of resolutions adopted by the Whig Party in Convention at Baltimore, in which that party pledged itself to the support of those measures. Soon after the death of the great Whig statesmen CLAY and WEBSTER, ATCHISON, of Missouri, they were told, had said to Senator DOUGLAS that the Missouri Compromise must be repealed, and DOUGLAS had carried its repeal through Congress. The Democrats claimed to represent Popular Sovereignty. There were a great many honest men in every party, and he doubted not that thousands of honest men in the Democratic Party believed in that doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. Who had asked for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise? After that Compromise was made, the country rested in peace. No constituency had asked for its repeal. He charged it upon the Democratic Party, that by means of corrupt party machinery, its leaders had forced the repeal of the Missour Compromise without any demand for it from the people. That party in the repeal of that compromise had violated its own principles, and the election of 1856 showed that many of that Party were disgusted with it. The first effect of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was to give new life to the Abolition Party at the North, and to the Nullifiers at the South. The Whigs were desirous to oppose the Democratic Party. The Republican Party was formed. The great and leading object of that party was to destroy Slavery, and of course all the people of the Slave States were put on the defensive. It was a party of attack and a party of defence. The only thing to be considered was Slavery, and everything else was to be unthought of, and the country was divided into two sectional parties. True, the Republicans now said they did not want to interfere with Slavery where it existed, and as to the Fugitive Slave law, they had not the boldness to say anything. In the late election there stood a man who was a real Simon Pure Abolitionist, desirous to be Governor, and the great leader of the Republican Party stood up at Rochester and said we must all be for Slavery or all for Freedom, all drunkards or all teetotalers, all whites or all blacks. Upon this the Abolitionists left Mr. SMITH, and Mr. SMITH was greatly displeased. Through the whole campaign of 1858, in which he had taken part, the doctrine that the Fugitive Slave law must be carried out, had been denied. Did the people rule in the Democratic Party? There was Tammany Hall. The Committees perpetuated themselves, and the people had nothing to do with it. FERNANDO WOOD had ruled in this way until the Democrats had turned him out, and then he turned Regular, and now he talked of Tammany Hall just as he (KETCHUM) did, and he had no doubt WOOD told the truth. Mr. KETCHUM alluded to the contest between SICKLES and WALBRIDGE for Congress to prove that the people had nothing to do with the choice of a Democratic representative. Neither of these two parties deserved to be trusted. But the Whigs in 1852 had approved of the Compromise measures; yet it was due to the truth of history to say that it was not approved by a fair vote. A man well known in this City—an able man—had said he spat on that platform. CLAY, WEBSTER, CRITTENDEN, BELL, EVERETT, had supported the measures approved by the Whig Party then, but there were those who had opposed them, and among them were WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [Hisses.] He had known Mr. SEWARD from the start. He had been elected repeatedly to offices of trust by the Whigs, yet before God he believed that WILLIAM H. SEWARD was never in his heart a Whig. Mr. KETCHUM sketched the career of SEWARD. Mr. WEBSTER, in Congress and out of Congress, had declared repeatedly that he was opposed to the extension of Slavery. When WEBSTER had, for the sake of a compromise, declined to insist on the Wilmot Proviso in cases where the law of nature rendered such a proviso useless, those Whigs who were inclined to Abolitionism, of whom there were many led by WILLIAM H. SEWARD, were bitter in their denunciation of him. The Press at the North had heaped vituperation upon him [WEBSTER.] When living, his compeers in the Senate had not replied to him when he declared that he was ready to vindicate his course when attacked on the floor of the Senate. After WEBSTER was dead, when they were sure he was dead—[laughter]—HALE and SEWARD had dared to attack him. "The curs will bark at a dead lion—[applause]—but they shrink away from the eye of the living lion." [Great applause.] Mr. KETCHUM read from one of Mr. WEBSTER's speeches to prove the consistency of WEBSTER on the question of Slavery extension. They had not sent SEWARD to Congress to vituperate him; they had not sent him to "falsify and play the hypocrite." This was the natal day of DANIEL WEBSTER—his 77th birth-day. Mr. KETCHUM delivered a splendid eulogium on WEBSTER, which was vociferously applauded. He enlarged upon the necessity of having a pure ballot-box. All parties were for a pure ballot-box, but when it came to the test, they never got it. In the second place, they must have a discreet and intelligent exercise of the elective franchise. They must take care that every child in the country should have an education. They must have common schools where the children of the rich and of the poor, of the Catholic and of the Protestant, might sit down and become Americanized, side by side. He was for the support of the common schools on a lay foundation, and not on an ecclesiastical foundation. If any sect desired religious schools they might have them, but they must maintain them at their own expense. They were opposed to the extension of Slavery. He knew of no Whig—not even Mr. CLAY, from a slaveholding State—that was ever in favor of the extension of Slavery. But it was treason to say that the clauses of the Constitution under which Slavery existed should not be carried out. In a moral point of view there was no doubt that Slavery was a great evil. He had always so regarded it, but he and those with whom he had acted had never sought to interfere with Slavery in other States. Time would settle the Slavery question. He certainly would not emancipate the slaves of the South to-day. The three millions of slaves at the South were better off to-day than any other Africans on the face of the earth. Then, again they cannot adopt the Whig doctrine in favor of internal improvements—in favor of a currency in addition to gold and silver. He concluded by quoting WEBSTER in favor of the Whig Party, and SEWARD against it. He should always stand where the former had stood in support of that party. Mr. KETCHUM concluded amid great applause. Three cheers were given him, and it was resolved that 5,000 copies of his speech be published in pamphlet form. The Committee, after the transaction of some further business of no public interest, adjourned to the first Friday in February.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SHARP PRACTICE.—For some years past the amount of stationery disposed of in the various departments under the City Government has been a subject of criticism, but nothing definitely was done about it until quite recently, when proposals were received for "stationery, books and printing." Alderman SCHOLES, of the Nineteenth Ward, moved to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Supplies and Expenses of Departments. That Committee has prepared two reports, one is signed by Alderman FURY, recommending giving the contract to the lowest apparent bidders, while the other, signed by Alderman SCHOLES, enters somewhat into details and makes some remarkable developments. Alderman SCHOLES says he was led to this investigation, in part from the fact that at the contract price of last year all of the stationery should have cost only $924 53, if the heads of Departments had done their duty, whereas the actual cost was $3,461 57. The Committee proceed to state their cost as follows: On examining the bills of the lowest apparent bidder for printing and stationery, your Committee was surprised to find that about one-half of the prices mentioned for the several articles were nominal; or, in other words, they proposed to furnish articles for five or ten cents, which they could not purchase for less than the same number of dollars. On examining the requisitions, it appears that no requisitions had been made on that officer for about one-half of the articles advertised for, and that in other cases requisitions had been made for two and three times the amount advertised for; or, in other words, about one half of the articles advertised for were *dummies*—things that the parties in the secret never expected to be called upon to furnish. And for the other articles, for which requisitions for much larger quantities had been made than the advertisement called for, the bid is much higher than a fair price—in some instances three times the price for which the same articles could be purchased. It would appear that the contractor had a perfect understanding of what articles had been called for and would be required by the city, and those which had only been put in the advertisement *to be bid at*; and in every instance they have made a nominal bid for those things which, judging from the requisitions, but a small quantity will be required by the city, whilst for those articles which will be required in large quantities exorbitant prices have been bid." In order to show the whole matter, the Committee introduce into their report the bid of JONES & Co., as compared with what the Committee allege are reasonable prices, with quantities, &c. In the list are reams of patent blotting paper at 50 cents, worth $11, of which none is required; again, 3 dozen Arnold's writing-fluid, at $9 per dozen, worth $5, is called for in the contract, and 21½ dozen used. This is a sample of the whole. The report will be acted upon by the Common Council on Monday evening next. In the meantime it is rumored that the Grand Jury have the facts before them also for examination.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—A man named CHAS. LEONARD, indicted for the crime of burglary in the first degree, was placed on trial, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday morning. The offence was committed at a house in Clymer-street, in the Eastern District. It was made to appear in the evidence that the house belonged to a certain person, while the indictment alleged that the property was owned by a daughter of the real owner. Under instructions an informal verdict of not guilty was rendered—the proof being contrary to the material point set forth in the indictment. Notwithstanding the verdict, the prisoner was remanded to the custody of an officer, and the deficient indictment was sent up stairs to the Grand Jury room to be tinkered. In less than twenty minutes the indictment was returned corrected, so as to correspond with the testimony. The prisoner was again arraigned for trial, the same Jury was sworn to try the case, and in a short time the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

THE BROOKLYN BIBLE SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this Society recently held, the officers of the last year were all reëlected. The receipts of the year amounted to $2,943 96, and the disbursements to $2,878 23. At the beginning of the year there were 874 volumes in the depository, valued at $415 20. Received during the year 4,834 volumes, valued at $1,722 38. Of these 3,471, valued at $808 28, were given away, and 1,725 volumes, valued at $1,087 43, were sold, leaving on hand 577 volumes, valued at $330 37. The books given away were all Bibles and Testaments, viz.: By City Mission and Tract Society, 460 volumes; at the Navy-yard and among seamen, 602; at the Depository, 250; at criminal and humane institutions, 121; by L. BREWSTER, 185; Female Bible Society, 12; Industrial School, 6; Children's Aid Society, 20; Police stations, 10; fire companies, 2; Orphan Asylum, 4; Board of Education, 12; Sabbath School Union, 328; Long Island Bible Society, 22; the Rev. Mr. DIERSTEIN, 23; House of Industry, 42; Warren-street Mission Church, 21; Church Sunday Schools, 783; Mission Sunday Schools, 568.

SERIOUS AFFRAY—IS LAGER-BIER INTOXICATING?—On Monday evening an affray took place in SCHOENDAHL's lager-bier saloon, on Ewen-street, Eastern District, when a man named JOHN BOWER was beaten on the head by three men who had drank freely of lager-bier, and so seriously injured that it is doubtful if he recovers. The police of the Sixth Precinct arrested the assailants, all of whom were more or less intoxicated.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—ELECTION OF THE INDEPENDENT TICKET.—The annual election for officers of this Association took place yesterday, and resulted in the election of the independent ticket, headed by HENRY HILL for President. The contest was an exciting one, but the best of feeling prevailed. 1,577 votes were cast, and at least 500 of these were cast by new members. Many of the old members refused to vote at all.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A respectable middle-aged lady, named MARY ANN CARTER, while on a visit on Monday evening last, at a house corner of Bridge-street and Myrtle-avenue, fell in an apoplectic fit and died almost instantly. Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday.

BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.—During the last week 19 patients were admitted to the Hospital, and 11 were disharged; 1 died. Total number of patients remaining, 104.

COURT CALENDARS.—CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 124, 139, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 134. CITY COURT—Nos. 20, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 37, 40, 48, 49, 51, 54, 7, 55, 58, 59, 60, 5, 22.

At Troy, on the evening of Friday, Jan. 14, the Troy Hospital was partially destroyed by fire, which originated from the heaters in the third story. Loss, $2,000.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—The invigorating qualities of this article are great and unequaled. It restores the bloom of youth to the cheek of the aged, and causes the purified blood to course through the veins with spirit and healthful rapidity. In fact it is a rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for affections centering in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. It likewise renders the mind calm and cheerful. The proprietor is satisfied that one trial will convince the feeblest that it can rejuvenate and restore speedily and permanently. The Life Exhilarant is for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn. Large bottle, $1; six bottles, $5. Sent by express to any part of the country.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Dr. J. B. Wheat, Dentist, from New-Haven, now located at No. 39 West 29th-st., has introduced an entire new method of setting teeth.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article for the Hair,
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

$30. Our New and Beautiful $30.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
Is just ready—double lock stitch, table, &c., warranted—price $30—and is superior to any other. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. VERNON & CO., No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Office Carpets.—Small-figured Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in appropriate colors and good quality. Also, Oil-cloths, in sheets that are well seasoned, for sale at new Carpet Warerooms of
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal, and 31 Howard sts.,
Six doors east of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacture of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Herron's Sewing Machines.
COMPLETE FOR $25.
So justly celebrated for their simplicity, durability and practical working. Still for sale at No. 447 Broadway, New-York.

Bartholf's Manufacturing and Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-office.

Complexion.—The rarest preparation extant is SCHONECKER'S ORIENTAL BEAUTIFIER. Try its really magical effects gratis at the Dépôt, No. 335 Broadway, or at LAIRD'S, No. 439 Broadway. For sale at all druggists.

Stereoscopes.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 18 John-st., Publishers and Importers of Stereoscopic Views, are now manufacturing better and more Stereoscopes than any establishment in Europe.

Consumption.—Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Potash, as prescribed by Dr. Churchill, the discoverer. Sold, wholesale and retail, at the sole General Dépôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st., New-York. Each bottle has a *fac simile* of J. WINCHESTER, without which none is reliable or chemically pure.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Although specifically prescribed for Phthisis by Dr. Churchill, it is evident their beneficial effects are not limited to this one variety of disease. They would seem to be *most appropriate remedies in a large class of affections resulting from a loss of nervous force*, and in many of the diseases of infancy where there is *want of vital action*.

Price, $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold wholesale by the undersigned, and retail by all respectable Druggists. Circulars and information may be obtained at the office. Sold also by CALLENDER & CO., sole agents for Philadelphia, 3d and Walnut sts.
J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $100
These machines are admitted to be the best in use for family sewing.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
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F. Y. S.—French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, the finest stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods in the City, now selling at greatly reduced rates, to close out our Winter stock, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Poisonous Hair Dyes.—"There's sugar of lead," said a Western slanderer, "in Cristadoro's Hair Dye." To this Dr. Chilton, the first practical chemist in America, gives the lie direct. That incomparable dye he pronounces free from all harmful substances. Call at No. 6 Astor House. See his certificate.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting-Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

BIRTHS.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 17, at No. 90 West 23d-st., the wife of Pliny F. Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

JENKINS—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 12, by the Rev. Edward Strong, of New-Haven, G. W. ALSTON JENKINS, Esq., of New-York, to Miss CLARA B. WILLIAMS, only daughter of T. W. Williams, Esq., of Janesville, Wis.

BROWN—MULFORD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, by the Rev. Dr. Magie, LEWIS M. BROWN, of New-York, and EMELINE S., daughter of Wm. P. Mulford, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.

IRELAND—BRECKEL.—At Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., on Saturday evening, Jan. 15, by the Rev. J. L. Howell, Mr. J. EDWARD IRELAND, of Boston, to Miss SARAH A. BRECKELS, of Dobbs' Ferry.

DIED.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, of dropsy on the brain, CHARLES E. MARTIN, only son of John K. and Sarah E. Martin.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 201 West 22d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, in her 67th year, HANNAH MOFFAT, formerly of Danbury, Conn., wife of John L. Moffat.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the house of her son, Dr. R. C. Moffat, No. 89 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

MUZEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 16, JENNET LAING, widow of the late Parker Muzen, aged 61 years.

Her friends, and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 102 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Norfolk, Va., papers please copy.

McCOUN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 16, ELIZABETH, widow of the late John McCoun, aged 50 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Benjamin Moser, No. 175 Adams st., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Dearest mother, thou has left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us—
He will all our sorrows heal.

Oh, its sad to muse and reckon—
Oh, its vain, its vain to weep;
Tears like ours will never wake her
From her cold and silent sleep.

RICHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 16, LOUISA JOSEPHINE, wife of Peter Richards, Jr., and daughter of Genl. J. G. Swift.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 100 Remsen st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MASTERTON.—At East Chester, on Sunday, Jan. 16, ALEXANDER MASTERTON, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The cars of the Harlem Railroad will leave the dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 8:20 o'clock in the morning, and return at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Bronxville on the arrival of the train.

BULKLEY.—In Southport, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 16, at his residence, JONATHAN BULKLEY, Esq., aged 72 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BIRDSALL.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 13, Mrs. AMELIA BIRDSALL, relict of Capt. Charles Birdsall, in the 80th year of her age.

This venerable lady was a daughter of Major Isaac Belknap, of Revolutionary memory, and, on the side of her mother, a grand-daughter of Col. Briggs Alden, of Duxbury, Mass., a lineal descendant of John Alden, the *Mayflower* pilgrim. She was mother-in-law to Odell S. Hathaway, Hiram Falls, Charles U. Cushman, and William E. Warren, of Newburg.

BALDWIN.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, Jan. 17, LEONARD D., son of David T. Baldwin, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 12. Carriages will be in waiting at the Christopher-st dépôt.

DU BOIS.—At Greenport, Columbia Co., on Monday, Jan. 17, SAMUEL, son of Jas. T. and Henrietta Du Bois.

A FRESH "STAR PAPER"
is published every week in
THE INDEPENDENT,
from the pen of
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Mr. Beecher will furnish an original contribution EVERY WEEK DURING THE COMING YEAR exclusively to the columns of
THE INDEPENDENT.
Subscriptions received now. Address "Publisher of the Independent," New-York City.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
(Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

TO-MORROW MORNING
THE INDEPENDENT WILL BE OUT.
Containing another "Star Paper," by HENRY WARD BEECHER, and a characteristic article by the Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, entitled
"RAREY ON BLINKERS."

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., N. Y.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.
The extraordinary success of the new series of
"STAR PAPERS,"
now beginning in THE INDEPENDENT, are to be continued every week during the present year, from the pen of
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe, and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO.' Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway.

NECK-TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of NECK-TIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION. Commencing at 25 cents per dozen.
36 WARREN-STREET.
This is the only house in America dealing exclusively in NECK-TIES.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—ENgines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

FACTS.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT cures Chronic Rheumatism, pains of all kinds, either external or internal, Croup, Colic, Dysentery, &c. It is warranted to perform all that is stated or the money will be refunded. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Sold everywhere.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK
Will be published on THURSDAY MORNING, containing a "Star Paper" by
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
ON
"MISREPRESENTATIONS,"
for the special attention of the City newspaper which was once [illegible] by the 'Dog Noble.'
The Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER will furnish a striking contribution, entitled
"RAREY ON BLINKERS."
The Commercial Department will contain a valuable article on
"COMMERCIAL AGENCIES."
Among other interesting reading matter in the coming number will be a full and elaborate account of the
ENGLISH POSTAL SYSTEM,
including a consideration of [illegible] Postage, House-Delivery, and a clear and interesting exposition of the
ENGLISH MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.
In addition to these valuable articles, the same paper will contain a great variety of reading matter, on a great diversity of subjects.
The cheapest way to procure THE INDEPENDENT is to subscribe for it by the year. Terms, $2 by mail, or $2 50 by carriers, to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. Address, "Publisher of THE INDEPENDENT, New-York City."

HENRY WARD BEECHER,
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
The Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER,
And other distinguished writers, are to be regular contributors to THE INDEPENDENT during the coming year.
The next number of the paper will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING. Published at No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

WE SHALL PUBLISH.
TUESDAY, FEB. 1,
THE PIONEERS;
OR,
THE SOURCES OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.
A DESCRIPTIVE TALE. By J. FENIMORE COOPER.
With two elegantly-engraved steel Vignettes and numerous Sketches on Wood, from original designs, by F. O. C. Darley, prepared expressly for this edition. One vol., 500 pages crown octavo, cloth, beveled edges. Price $1 50.
COOPER AND HIS WORKS.
The works of no modern writer of fiction are more widely known or highly appreciated than those of James Fenimore Cooper. Few have been so extensively translated into other languages, or so widely read in their own. The want of a complete and elegant edition, containing all the author's revisions, and executed in a style worthy of his fame, has long been felt, but, until now, has never been offered to the public.
PLAN OF THE NEW EDITION.
It is the design of the Publishers to issue the volumes of this edition in a style superior to anything hitherto attained in this country. To accomplish this, no pains or expense has been spared, either as regards the paper, illustrations, printing or binding.
The work will be issued in THIRTY-TWO VOLUMES—each containing a novel complete—commencing with THE PIONEERS, and followed regularly by a volume on the first of each succeeding month until the series is completed.
DARLEY'S ILLUSTRATIONS.
Each volume will contain two elegant Vignettes on steel, and numerous ornamental sketches, of characters and scenery, on wood, all from original designs by DARLEY, who, in this department, has no superior.
If any inducement is necessary for the friends of American Literature to supply themselves with the works of the greatest American novelist, beside their own intrinsic merits, it will be found in the illustrations of this edition. As works of art they appeal irresistibly to all lovers of the beautiful; while as evidences of American genius and skill, they will bear the most critical comparison with the productions of the first artists of Europe. To complete this department of the enterprise alone involves an expense of more than
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!
In view of the immense investment which is required to issue this series in the style contemplated, the Publishers have decided to employ
SPECIAL AGENTS AND CANVASSERS;
by whom, exclusively, it will be offered in all the principal cities of the Union.
SAMPLE COPIES are now ready, and will be mailed for $1 50 to any address within 3,000 miles.
EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS are wanted, who will find this the best paying enterprise on which they can engage.
Address W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., Publishers,
No. 377 Broadway, New-York.

No other newspaper in this country has among its corps of writers a more brilliant array of special contributors than
THE INDEPENDENT.
The following distinguished authors and public-speakers write for its columns:
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
JOHN G. WHITTIER.
The Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER,
and others.
The next number will be issued to-morrow morning, from the office, at No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

IN PRESS:
BY D. APPLETON & CO.
SIXTY YEARS' GLEANINGS FROM LIFE'S HARVEST.
A genuine Autobiography. By JOHN BROWN.
BUCKLE'S CIVILIZATION, Vol. 2.
PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.
ARE THE SOLE AGENTS
of the
NEW-YORK STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
AND HAVE
For Sale Wholesale and Retail,
THE
BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH VIEWS, COLORED AND PLAIN.
No more amusing or instructive entertainment can be devised.

An Instrument, with one dozen Pictures	$3
An Instrument with one dozen Pictures	4
An Instrument, with one dozen Pictures	5
An Instrument, with one dozen Pictures	6
An Instrument, with one dozen Pictures	8
An Instrument, with one dozen Pictures	9
An Instrument, with one dozen Pictures	10
An Instrument, with one dozen Pictures	11
An Instrument, with one dozen Pictures	12
An Instrument, on stand, with one dozen Pictures	10
An Instrument, on stand, with one dozen Pictures	12
An Instrument, for parlor, of rosewood, to hold 45 Elliott's and others' finest Paper Pictures	45
An Instrument, with 25 Glass Pictures	67
An Instrument, with 25 Glass Pictures, col'd and plain	78
An Instrument to hold 100 views	75

D. APPLETON & CO. would call attention to the new feature which they have introduced, that of taking
FAMILY GROUPS,
of from five to twenty persons, for the Stereoscope. The figures in these groups are arranged in drawing-room scenes, or at breakfast, presenting life-like pictures, which cannot be had in any other way.
Persons at a distance sending us $5, $10, $15, $20, or $25, can have a good instrument, and such slides as they may designate, sent by express to destination.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
THE ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF THE
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
are now prepared to fill all orders in their line with promptness and dispatch.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT is known as the *most graceful and best Skirt in market*, and being made without sewing, and from the best watch-spring steel, is
UNEQUALED FOR FLEXIBILITY AND DURABILITY.
WHOLESALE DEALERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT.
Proprietors of the Extension-Skirt Patent,
No. 69 Warren-street, New-York.
N. B.—We shall remove to new and spacious rooms, No. 92 Warren-st., on the 1st of February.

NOTICE!
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS.
Messrs. OSBORN & VINCENT having cautioned dealers and others against making or selling Ladies' Expansion or Extension Skeleton Skirts without license from them, under a Patent obtained in 1858,
WHICH PATENT CANNOT BE SUSTAINED.
All persons interested will please call upon RUGG, BERRIAN & CO., No. 44 Vesey-st., and see the affidavit in their possession from the original inventor of the Extension Hoop Skirt, wherein he says, "He invented the Ladies' Steel Extension Skirt in 1852," the right to which he sold for France in 1853; it was on exhibition at the World's Fair in 1855, &c. The Affidavit is supported by well known and reliable parties.

"NEW EXPRESS ROUTE"
TO
CHICAGO,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway,
Have made such arrangements with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads that they are prepared to receive and forward all descriptions of Merchandise, Bank-notes, Bonds, Specie, &c., &c., &c., on passenger trains, in charge of messengers, through to destination.
For information as to rates, time, &c., apply to JOHN HOEY, at the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway, and to GEO. H. BURNS, Express Office, Chicago.
Three Expresses for the West leave our office daily, as follows: 1, 3, and 6 P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
New-York.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.—For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.
What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.
Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. LYON, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
300 Cases of this celebrated Water just received from the spring, Canada West. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and kindred diseases, and a general purifier of the blood. Price, $3 dozen quarts; $2 dozen pints.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

TO GROCERS AND FAMILIES.
The LUSTRAL SOAP is the best article ever offered for washing purposes. Made expressly for family use, by LEE, LIBBY & CO., No. 254 West 15th-st.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1858.
DR. WITMER:
I have been afflicted with external piles for the last 15 years; I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but done me no good; I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease, piles. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD S. WARDEN.
Agency for the sale of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository No. 458 Bowery, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail on
MONDAY, JAN. 17,
a full stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
containing every article necessary for family use.
The following goods will be found unusually low:
2,000 pieces good Shirting Linens from 25 to 50c. per yd.
700 pieces Huckaback Toweling from 12½ to 20c. per yd.
REAL BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
JACONETS,
CAMBRICS and
SWISS MUSLINS,
Also,
400 cases COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
PLEASE EXAMINE OUR
LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS.
WE HAVE
A SPLENDID
VARIETY IN EVERY
STYLE FOR
LADIES,
GENTLEMEN
AND
CHILDREN.
GENTLEMEN'S COLORED BORDER
HANDKERCHIEFS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Store Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.
R. H. MACY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Would invite the attention of
HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS
To their choice stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
VIZ:
LINENS, SHEETINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, BLANKETS,
TABLE and PIANO COVERS, FLANNELS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
Great bargains in
EMBROIDERIES.
300 dozen IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
At $1 50 per dozen, worth $2 50.
200 dozen GENTS' COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
At $3 per dozen.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
Just received per steamer
Another large invoice of plain silks,
At $1 per yard.

ALL LINEN SHEETINGS,
AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELING AND DIAPERS,
ENGLISH BLANKETS, ALL WOOL,
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
And an assortment of other Dry Goods suited to the wants of housekeepers, far below former prices.
By C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Late W. S. Bond's.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.
Just received per steamer,
400 pieces of new Spring Silks,
in light colors,
suitable for Evening or Street Dresses.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
SHIRTING LINENS, SHIRTING MUSLINS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c., &c.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE!
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,
BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, &c., &c.
BONNETS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, TO
BE SOLD OUT REGARDLESS OF
COST, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
Sale daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
At
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS—Self-adjusting bustle; best pattern, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $15. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

DRY GOODS.—JUST IMPORTED A LARGE assortment of jaconet, nainsook, cambric, and checked muslins, Victoria lawns, alpacas, table cloths, table covers, linens, quilts, and a general assortment of dry-goods, for sale at low cash prices by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS.
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $16; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MEANS.—A gentleman who has the exclusive agency for the sale of several articles of practical utility and demonstrated value, of great importance, and at this time in great demand, desires to obtain a partner, active or silent, (active preferred,) with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000. The business is capable of being increased to an unlimited extent, and will prove highly remunerative, as can easily be shown in an interview. References exchanged. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, immediately.

HARDWARE BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED, intending to retire from business, will sell the entire stock of Hardware in his store at Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y. Terms: Cash or approved securities; or the goods will be exchanged for a very small farm near a village in Western New-York. Possession immediately. Inquire of the subscriber, at Fishkill, N. Y. WILLIAM VAN WYCK.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A CHOICE stock of fancy dry goods, together with a long lease of the store and dwelling, and a good business well established, will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for real estate satisfactorily located. For particulars, apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL WANTED—BY A MACHINIST, WHO has all the facilities at command for the manufacture of an article of unlimited demand, with very large profits. A liberal interest would be given for the use of $5,000 to $10,000. Address MACHINIST, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

JEWELRY STORE.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of an old-established jewelry store in Brooklyn. The stock is small and terms easy. Inquire of J. B. BEERS, No. 9 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A millinery store in the best part of the Bowery; will be sold cheap for cash. Address M. L. L., Box No. 3,050 New-York Post-Office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREABOUTS of BENJAMIN C. FERRIS, formerly of No. 20 Chambers-st., City of New-York, Counsellor-at-law, who left this City about the 20th of June, 1855. Any intelligence will be properly and liberally rewarded by JAMES CAMPBELL, No. 326 Madison-st.

REMOVAL.
THE
COMMERCIAL AGENCY
Has been this day
REMOVED
To Park Buildings.
Entrances
No. 37 Park-row and No. 145 Nassau-st.
McKILLOP & WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1859.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DESIRABLE in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st, the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as children's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, and will do plain sewing and chamberwork; is willing to make herself useful. Also, a competent woman wishes a situation as laundress; can take the full charge of a laundry; can do fine washing, or chamberwork; both have good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Sixth-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH A kind and pleasant disposition, wishes a home where she will be considered as one of the family; is a neat sewer, and willing to make herself useful; has no objection to going out of the City a short distance. Unexceptionable references as to character and capability. For further particulars address a note to A. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman a situation as children's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, and will do plain sewing and chamberwork; is willing to make herself useful; also, a competent woman wishes a situation as laundress; can take the full charge of a laundry; can do fine washing or chamberwork; both have got good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST FAITHFUL and trustworthy girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, or will do the general housework of a small family; is a trusty servant in the kitchen; can wash and iron well; has excellent references from her last place. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, or general servant, for a steady, reliable first-class domestic; is neat, obliging and respectful; well capable to fill a good situation; not fond of changing; an excellent washer and ironer, and very good cook; references unexceptionable for integrity and experience. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A TRUSTWORTHY, economical and highly-recommended girl, as plain cook or general work; is an excellent washer and ironer, and will be found a thorough servant; also, a very nice young girl wants a situation as up stairs' girl, nurse or waiter; will work for small wages and try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, UPRIGHT AMERICAN young woman, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; has lived with some of the highest families; is careful and attentive to orders; understands the management of milk and butter; no objection to the country; a steady place the principal object. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED SERVANT, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waiter; is fully capable to take entire charge of an infant; is strictly honest and conscientious in the discharge of her duties, also industrious and patient; is parted with for no fault, and can have the most unquestionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as regular laundress; does up linens in a magnificent style, and muslins and lace; does fluting; is fully competent; wages $7 a month; also, a girl of 18, to mind a baby; sews neatly; quick at the needle; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-street, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Can give good reference from her last place. No objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days, at No. 223 West 25th-st., rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 18, A SITUATION as children's nurse, and to do plain, neat sewing; is willing and obliging in the nursery; will wait on a lady who boards; wages, $5 to $6 a month. Also, a neat girl as plain cook and laundress; does up linen in style; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of City reference; lived eight years in one family; no objection to leave the City; Washington preferred. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-place, in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, having always lived in that capacity, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family, or would do the chamber-work and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last 7 years. Call at No. 71 King-st., 2d floor, front room; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, such as pastry, soups, poultry and game, baking, puddings, and different branches; one who can give the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in the care of children; most respectable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., opposite 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do light chamberwork, or take care of children; or take care of a baby and do plain sewing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 46 East 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country by a respectable German Protestant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; willing and obliging; has very good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as cook, washer and ironer. Also by four nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—FOR A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as experienced cook and laundress, or cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a middle aged woman, reliable and steady, neat about the kitchen, quick and thoroughly capable; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid and good fine washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small private family to do housework; is a good plain and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK; IS an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to do the housework for a small family. Good City references. Call at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as child's nurse; is fond of children, and has great taste for dressing their hair. The best of City references given. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork; best City reference from her late situation. Can be seen at No. 156 West 17th-st., up stairs, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A HOME IN BROOKLYN, FOR A young lady of the highest respectability and worth, in a family where her services in the instruction of children, or sewing a portion of the time, will compensate for board. Inquire at No. 116 State st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as first class laundress; understands her business in fluting and mangling; can do up ladies' muslins the best kind; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, who understands her business well; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Good references given. Call at No. 170 West 34th st., near 8th-av., 2nd floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, and is a good bread baker; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 112 Ludlow-st., between Delancy and Rivington sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a very competent person as first-class laundress; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at her last place until engaged. Call at No. 78 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing or chambermaid and sewing, in a respectable family. Call at No. 108 St. Mark's place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Apply at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUATION; has got the best of reference from some of the first families in the City. Call at No. 131 Clinton-place, near 6th av., first floor, back.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY AN American woman; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing. References given. Apply at No. 679 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as competent laundress and chambermaid in a private family. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 232 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business. Can be seen at No. 277 West 28th st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION in a small private family, to do the general housework; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family; is a good family baker. Good City reference given. Call at 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, understands the care of children, can produce the best of City references; call at 84 West 17th-st.

CALIFORNIA.—A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, who fully understands the care of children, wishes to go to California with a family who may be going out by the steamer of the 20th, or the next one after; she is willing to pay half the passage-money; the best of reference. Address for three days, ELLEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

FRENCH AND GERMAN GIRLS—AND SERVANTS of every nation, male and female, can always be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French cooks and nurses on hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 125 6th-av., in the Millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT, RESPECTABLE, and thoroughly-experienced young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or housework for a small family; is a thorough servant, very neat and obliging; will refer to her last place, where she served over four years. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands bread and pastry in all its branches; is an excellent washer and ironer; can produce the best of reference as to character and capacity; or she would do the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 219 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL OF RESPECTABILITY and experience, from the old country, to do the housework of a private family. Is a trustworthy, well-informed girl, of neat appearance, and will take pleasure in trying to please, in a good home. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION in a small, private family, as cook and baker, who understands all kinds of fowls and pastry; if necessary will assist as washer and ironer. Call at No. 84 Warren-st., between Smith and State sts., Brooklyn. Best City reference given. Address a note to the above.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Protestant girl, a situation as excellent and neat pastry-cook; makes the best of bread; understands the management of milk and butter; or would take a first-class laundress' place. Is careful, upright, and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference given, if required. Apply at No. 144 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as housemaid and sewer, or as waitress and sewer; she understands her business thoroughly. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESPECTABLE woman; will assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 59 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker. Good City reference given. Call at No. 36 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to do the housework of a small private family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 148 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at No. 123 Chrystie-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A married man, without children; he understands the business perfectly; would do the work of a small vegetable garden if required; he would go to any part of the country to a permanent situation; can be well recommended by his last employer; he will be found steady and obliging. Can be seen by addressing J. C., Coachman, Hastings Post-office, on Hudson, Westchester Co.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A STRONG AND active single young man, just from the country, either as porter in a store, or to take care of a team of horses, or any kind of an honorable employment; will be found faithful and obliging, in every respect; writes a good hand, and quick at figures. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young Englishman, a situation as coachman; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is an excellent groom, as well as driver; is a good waiter, if required, and would make himself generally useful, in a private family; good reference from present employer. Can be seen at No. 120 Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn; or address W. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office. Wages no object.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young man, a situation. He is a good coachman and groom, understands the care of horses well, is a careful driver, and also a good gardener and farmer. Is willing to make himself useful. Has the best of reference. No objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION; understands the business in all its various branches; has long experience in the business; would have no objection to see to the farm if required; is a married man; can give reference. A line sent to A. Bridgman's, No. 878 Broadway, for B. K., will be attended to until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman or groom; is a good, careful driver, and is a competent groom; can give the best of City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman of first-class abilities; has had many years' experience in this country and can give the best of reference; or would take a farm on shares if terms suited. Address FARMER, or apply at Smith's Seedstore, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man who perfectly understands his business in its various branches; is of a most obliging disposition; has the best of City recommendations. Apply or address at No. 105 East 25th-st., first floor, back room, or T. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS HOUSE A SITUATION as shipping clerk, having a thorough knowledge of that business, or as light porter, by a young man from Beverly, Illinois, where he has been engaged teaching school. A permanent situation desired. Good reference, if desired. Address, through Post-Office, C. B. I.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT LAD, 15 years old, who has had some experience in a clothing store, a situation where he can make himself useful and earn a living. Address E. W. LINDSEY, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at, or address THOS H., No. 396 6th-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS farmer or coachman, who understands the care of horses and farming in all its branches; can give the best City reference, if required, as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address E. W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant waiter, accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family; has good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 99 4th-av., in the cabinet shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED waiter; has been 8 years in his last place; has good City reference. Address H. B., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a member of the bar one year, and of one year's experience in a law office in this City, a Commissioner of Deeds for New-York and nearly all the other States, a situation as qualified partner or managing clerk. Some of the first lawyers in the City referred to for character and qualifications. Address C. A. P., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO MASTER BAKERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the English and German baking business, and speaks both the languages fluently, wishes for a situation as second hand. Address A. B., No. 457 Houston-st., between Broadway and 2d-av.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER WISHES to change his situation. References unquestionable. Salary (now received and) expected, $1,500. Address EQUATION, Box No. 3,831 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON AS COACHMAN AND waiter, who is fully competent to manage and drive a pair of horses, understands waiting in all its variety, of an obliging disposition, that can bring undoubted certificates for correct character, habits and ability; none others need apply at CHAMBERS', No. 56 Murray-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid to rise early in the morning, and understands general housework, to go about 30 miles in the country, on the Hudson River. Such an one, with good references, can find a good home by calling at No. 257 West 19th-st., on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. Wages very moderate.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY ON Staten Island, a respectable young woman as waitress. Protestant preferred. None need apply unless fully competent. Call to-day and to-morrow in the 4th-av., second door below 36th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—A young man to act in the capacity of assistant bookkeeper; must write a good hand, be correct in figures, and have some experience. Address Box No. 601 Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE to do the office work and make himself generally useful. None need apply but those who are well recommended. Salary first year $50. Address L. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INTELLIGENT BOY to learn the drug business, and make himself useful. Salary first year $75. Inquire of SAML. CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary, cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A HARDWARE STORE; must be honest and not afraid to work. Salary, first year, $50. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. W., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON TO ASSIST IN WRITING up a set of books. Address E. K., Box No. 1.9 *Times* office.

TO CARPENTERS AND TRACK-LAYERS.—WANTED—A few experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. None need apply unless they can furnish first-class recommendations, at the office of The Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

TURNERS WANTED—GOOD IVORY, BONE or wood-turners can have steady employment and good wages by applying to the American Hard Rubber Company, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

ORGANIST—WANTED FOR AN EPISCOPAL Church in the City of Brooklyn. A resident of the place preferred. Address J. R., Box No. 280 Post-office, New-York.

CODFISH, MACKEREL, HERRING, SALMON, &c., of first quality. Orders for California filled in superior style, at No. 2 Coenties-slip.
J. M. HOLMES.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

TO SCHOOLBOYS.—YOUNG MEN INTENDING to become clerks ought to know that their chances for obtaining desirable situations and handsome salaries, would be increased a hundred fold by a course of MACLAURIN'S Gymnastic Practice in Writing. A perfect command of the pen warranted. Class hours from 5 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in families and schools. Teachers qualified. W. S. MACLAURIN, No. 10 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 Broadway, New-York; No. 136 South Third-st., Philadelphia. Competent teachers, tutors and governesses, may be readily obtained on application to SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Appletons' Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 18 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE AND EXCELlent boarding-school for boys, now enjoying a liberal patronage. Terms easy and very low. Address PROPRIETOR, Winchester Centre, Conn.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' boarding school, in Connecticut, to instruct in the English department and take charge of the Latin. The position requires a lady of refinement, thoroughly educated, accustomed to a boarding school, and of some experience in teaching; an Episcopalian preferred. Address AUGUSTA, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MALE TUTOR TO TAKE CHARGE of a school for boys, not exceeding twenty in number, in Allegany County, Md. He must be fully competent to teach the branches of an English education, as well as the languages. Salary eight hundred dollars per annum. Address, with reference, Box No. 2, Mount Savage, Md.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE INSTITUTE IN PENNSYLVANIA, a person qualified to give lessons on the piano and in French. A lady preferred. Good recommendations required. For high qualifications a good salary will be paid. Address Box No. 2,041, New-York Post-Office.

A MATHEMATICIAN—A THOROUGH SCHOLAR in all mathematical branches, author of several treatises in geometry, wants a professorship of mathematics in a college. Address A. NEANDER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-second-st., near 9th-av., has a pleasant furnished room to let, with good board, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Every modern convenience and splendid large house. Address E. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms may be obtained with board, in a private family, by persons willing to pay liberally. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, TO A gentleman, a pleasant single room in East 19th-st., near 2d-av. Terms moderate. Address S., Box No. 1,968 Post-Office.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, by a young man, in a private French family, where they speak only French, and that pure; will require a large room, with fire and gas; references exchanged. Address E. R. G., Box No. 804 Post-Office.

AN OLD WIDOW LADY, HAVING NO family at present, would let two or three rooms, together or separate, nicely furnished, each one dollar by the week. A good stove and everything necessary for housekeeping for sober, genteel persons; none else may apply. Call for two or three days at No. 112 West 27th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

A SUITE OF NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second floor (bath-room adjoining) can be had, with board, by a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen. Also, a hall bed-room. Parties desiring a lively and pleasant home would be pleased. Apply at No. 207 East Broadway.

NO. 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET, TO LET.—This house, having been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let, in suites suitable for families, or a party of gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; location central.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN rooms and partial board by applying at No. 77 Willow st., where every comfort of a good home can be realized; terms very moderate; references exchanged; three minutes walk from Fulton Ferry.

NO. 26 AMITY-PLACE—ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker-st., a large front room on second floor, with pantries, to let, with board, to two persons, for $12 per week, fire and gas included. Other rooms, for single gentlemen, from $4 to $5. Dinner at 1 o'clock. Reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young gentleman and his wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. A large and small room, unfurnished, required. Address (stating terms) S. J., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WISH to find a pleasant, well-furnished room, with conveniences for fire and gas, in some cheerful and intelligent family, where they may expect something like the comforts of a home. Address G. A., Box 162 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO RENT A well furnished room, with breakfast and tea, from a desirable private family. Address, with particulars, W. P. R., Box No. 184, *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain rooms, with partial board, in Houston-st., near McDougal by addressing W., Box No. 2,395, P. O. Reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT room, warmed and lighted, for two gentlemen, $9 per week; other rooms may be had, on very reasonable terms, at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6 P. M.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS' PATENT.

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GREAT CHANCE—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, cost $400, warranted for three years; unrivalled for beauty of appearance and depth of tone; in perfect order, and will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st., near Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BIBLE House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN [illegible], West Worthington, Mass.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Clove-road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new within one year; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness house, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains 2¼ acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus, Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of garden tools, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 61 Chambers-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—To be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 16th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The two lots, with the frame houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238 Henry-st.; also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 150 Baxter-st., near Grand-st.; also, the unexpired term of lease from Trinity Church of twenty years from May next, of the two lots and buildings corner of Clarke and Dominick sts., being fifty feet on Clarke-st. and seventy-five on Dominick-st., premises known as Nos. 21, 23, and 23½ Clarke-st., and No. 3 Dominick-st. For particulars, apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., or A. S. JONES, No. 35 Nassau-st., Executors.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mamaroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barns, stable, carriage-house, &c.; also an ice-house, well filled. There is about 12 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-Haven Railroad and by steamboat daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to
GEO. R JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st, New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale, or would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York; is situated at Ravenswood, near the first landing; the house is cottage style, and large; has all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c., &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water, running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental shade trees and shrubbery as well as a good supply of choice fruit. It is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within 30 minutes' of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMBER of years, the large five-story building Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, corner of Division-st., one of the best situations for banking, insurance, or other business. It will be let all together, or will be divided and improved to suit the occupants; the second-story is a large, splendid room, with high ceiling, well suited for a show-room or for public meetings; third, fourth and fifth stories are large—suitable for a manufacturing or other business; the basement, if required, will be made in one large room. Apply to R. M. MALCOLM, on the premises.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 171 ACRES OF RIDGE land, 47 miles from New-York, 5 miles from South Norwalk, 4 miles from Norwalk Landing, 2 miles from Wilton and Winnanpark Stations, and 4½ miles from Kent. It has abundance of fruit, good buildings, and commands a view of Long Island Sound for 20 miles. Real estate will be taken in part payment. Price $14,000. For further particulars inquire of BESSON, BROUWER & CO., No. 179 West-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, lumber, iron, storage, or spar yard, situate on West 10th and Charles sts. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 308, 310, and 312 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE—IN PATTERSON, N. J., ON THE corner of Main and Ward sts., a three-story house, and office adjoining, each on lots 25x125 feet; suitable for a physician, lawyer, or boarding-school; pleasantly located, and within three minutes walk of the dépôt; possession given the first of May; part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. VAN WINKLE, Main-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A SACRIFICE price, one three story English basement brick house, 20x40 feet, including inclosed piazzas, finished with marble mantels and grates, gas and fixtures, range, &c., 11 rooms; lot 20x60 feet; yard flagged, &c.; situated No. 327 Sackett-st., near Court-st. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to
HOWES & CO., No. 83 Pearl-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT JAMAICA SOUTH, L. I., on the corner of the Rockaway plank road and Lots' Corners, of 55 acres of upland and 10 acres of salt meadow; good house and barn, and about 8 or 9 miles from the ferries, in a healthy location, a short distance east of the Eclipse Course. Apply at No. 78 Chatham st.
C. M. CHURCH.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE meeting-house in Orchard-st., near Canal, with the plot of ground pertaining to it, now occupied by the Religious Society of Friends. Dimensions, 92 feet 6 inches in front, 91 feet 6 inches in rear, and 100 feet deep. Apply to DAVID SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; or WILLIAM WOOD, No. 389 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in this City, a farm of 247 acres at Binghamton, on the Erie Railroad; has two dwellings, and is divided into lots, clearing and timber; one of the best farming districts in the State.
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS four-story basement corner house and lot, desirably situated, central and genteel residence; it contains 21 rooms, two vaults, gas-fixtures. For terms, which will be easy, and possession immediately, if required, inquire at No. 132 Lexington av., corner of 29th-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A PARTY GOING WEST IN the Spring wishes to exchange two houses and lots, well situated in New-York, for Western Securities, or a good stock of dry goods, ready-made clothing, or drugs. Half of the amount may remain on mortgage. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 781 Post-Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUFACTURING building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 23 West 26th-st.

LOFTS TO LET—FROM FIRST FEBRUARY.—The second, third, fourth and fifth floors of store southeast corner of Broadway and Cedar sts., 33 feet on Broadway and 70 feet on Cedar-st., well lighted. Apply to M. PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house No. 30 Lispenard-st. Croton water and gas throughout. Possession given immediately, if desired. Apply to STILWELL & SWAIN, 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—NEW AND GENTEEL HOUSES AT A low rent, conveniently situated in South Brooklyn near the Ferry, and within twenty minutes of Wall-st. Apply to C. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

$5.500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for up-town property, two lots in the vicinity of Chatham-square, together 50 by 87 feet. Inquire of WM. E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS NO. 41 EAST 16th-st. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS OF No. 33 Cortlandt-st. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE—BUT LITTLE MONEY WANTED, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE.—A splendid country seat, built by the owner, containing large new house, coach-house and stable, four acres of fine garden land, covered with fruit, splendid well of water, and everything pleasant and convenient; one mile from the Brick Church, or Main Dépôt, opposite David Riker's store. Inquire of the owner, A. W. BARNES, No. 144 Chatham st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLING in this City, the well-known residence "Locust Grove," one mile below Greenbush, opposite Albany, with 135 acres of land under fine cultivation, well adapted to gardening, fruit, &c. Has fine orchard, grapes, strawberries, flowers, shrubbery, &c. The mansion is 3 stories, 40x50, with necessary out-buildings. By
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

TO RENT—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED BY the *Scientific American*, on the second and fourth floors in the *Sun* building, entrance No. 128 Fulton-st; also, a large office on the third floor of the new building on the site of the Old Brick Church, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts. Apply to MUNN & CO., *Scientific American* Office, No. 128 Fulton st.

$500 TO $40,000.—FOR SALE OR TRADE—several very desirable farms, within 12 miles of New-York. Various prices and locations. Also, excellent farms and mills—all prices. Parties wishing to buy, sell or exchange, call on W. H. MELICK, No. 407 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON LEXINGTON av., between 52d and 53d sts., with two vacant lots adjoining, each 20 feet front and rear by 90 feet deep; this property will double in three years, and will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire of J. C. HARRIOTT, No. 70 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE LOFT ON BROADWAY.—One-half of a desirable loft on Broadway, in the vicinity of the City Hall, would be let for any light business. Address S. A. B., Box No. 1,979 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AT ORANGE, N. J., containing 9 rooms, with one acre of land; price, $5,000; only one hour from New-York. Apply to
L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, NOW OCCUPIED AS a piano wareroom, No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st. Possession immediately, if desired. Pianos for sale low.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A SMALL, MODERN-built house, between 14th and 42d sts., and 3d and 8th avs., in a good neighborhood. Price about $9,500, all cash. Address Box No. 1,870 Post-office.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 4TH-AV., 34TH, 35TH, 37TH, CANAL, WATTS, LAURENS AND VESTRY STS. AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FOURTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREETS—7 lots northwest corner.

FOURTH-AVENUE—2 lots east side, between 37th and 38th sts.

FOURTH-AVENUE—2 lots west side, between 37th and 38th sts. These lots are graded, with private sewer to 37th-st.

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET—The valuable brick dwelling-house and lot No. 40 East 35th-st., south side, between 4th and Madison avs. House 21 feet front, first-class, and contains all conveniences. Lot 21x72 feet 6 inches.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—1 lot, north side, between Lexington and 4th avs.

CANAL-STREET—No. 438, south side, between Varick and Hudson sts.; 25 feet front and running through to Vestry-st.

CANAL-STREET—3-story brick stores Nos. 447, 449, 451 and 453, west side.

WATTS-STREET—House and lot No. 41, south side, near Canal-st. Lot 26,6x80 feet. The above property on Canal and Watts sts. is leasehold from Trinity Church and renewable.

CANAL AND LAURENS STREETS—2 story and attic brick houses Nos. 373 and 375 Canal-st., northeast corner of Canal and Laurens sts; plot 43 feet 1 inch front, 56.1 rear, and about 75 feet in depth; in fee.

CANAL-STREET—House and lot No. 491 Canal-st., north side, 17 feet 3 inches front, near Hudson-st.; in fee.

Possession can be had of the improved property on the first of May. Book, Maps, and full particulars can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB SALE OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, AND ELEGANT EBONY CABINETS, SEVRES CARD-STANDS, PARIAN GOODS, &C.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 691 Broadway, near 4th-st., superb sale of high-class pictures, engravings, and elegant ebony cabinets, sevres card-stands and other rich parian goods. The above are the importation of Messrs. Dusseldorf & Co. Among the painters are G. Sulos, of Rome; K. Selling, of Vienna; Lach, of Brussels; Schaffer, Puttner, Friedlander and Schiringer, of Vienna; De Plon Godel, of Munich; Diaz, Billet and Jules Noel, of Paris; Gerhard Duow, Boddington, of London; Armfield, Schaeb, of Amsterdam; Horatio McCulloch, W. H. Crome, Watts, Royal Academician, &c., &c. Winterhalter's engravings, and others of high class; superb ormolu and bronze medallion cabinets, sevres painted card stands, rich fancy ormolu goods, bronzes, &c. They can be examined any time before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable invoice of wines, liquors, &c., to be sold without reserve to close the stock of an importer: old brandy, 1835; Belle Fleur brandy, very fine; O. D. brandy, do.; London Dock; Port, Malmsey, Madeira, Topay, Sherry; fine old rum, whisky, claret, Sauterne; 10 baskets Charles Heidsieck champagne; soliel champagne, Philadelphia brand, superior to any in this market, with other brands and other choice wines and liquors. Also, immediately after the above, we shall close a few lots remaining unsold from Assignee's sale of Dec. 10 and 27, viz.: fine sherries, P. G., 1846; Mansanilla, old, J. & W. M., 1848; S. O. P. old Q., &c.; whisky, rum, gin, and a few M Havana Cigars.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART, STORE NO. 1 NORTH WILLIAM-STREET.—SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of attachment to me directed and delivered, and by an order granted by the Hon Josiah Sutherland, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, I will expose to sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1859, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at No. 1 North William-st., in the City of New-York, a large quantity of Hemp and Tarred Rope, Canvas, &c. JAMES C. WILLETT, late Sheriff.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis, & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., a fine fresh assortment of seasonable goods.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.
ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 33 Cortlandt-st., 1,000 cases Boots and Shoes, being the balance of the stock of A. BRAGG & CO. Terms made known on day of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration. I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE.
ENTIRELY NEW.
First-class in every respect—very low.
Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches.
C. W. COPELAND, No. 68 Broadway.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers—about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuner and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENING entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..............................$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
Joseph B. Varnum,
Leonard Appleby,
Frederick H. Walcott,
Wm. K. Strong,
Moses Taylor,
James O. Sheldon,
Daniel Parish,
Gustavus A. Conover,
Martin Bates, Jr.,
Dudley B. Fuller,
Charles L. Vose,
Warren Delano, Jr.
Henry V. Butler,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
Jas. Lorimer Graham, Jr.,
Bowes R. McIlvaine,
Gilbert L. Beeckman,
John C. Henderson,
Lorrain Freeman,
Edward Macomber,
Watson E. Case,
Charles E. Appleby,
Samuel B. Bradford, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
Robert C. Rathbone, Assistant Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av. cor. of Waverley-place.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1859.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums entitled thereto above five hundred dollars at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after the 17th instant. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only from 5 to 7 P. M.

By order of the Board.
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.
Wash. R. Vermilye, John S. Dickerson, } Secretaries.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 69 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.
Aggregate condition of the BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI and its BRANCHES, on the 31st day of December, 1858:

DR.

Bills discounted		$1,427,545 66
Exchange matured		48,791 50
Exchange maturing		2,140,920 11
Real Estate		129,145 54
State Bonds		176,000 00
Suspended Debt		49,709 74
Protest Account		330 43
Due from Banks		2,961 22
Bank notes on hand of other Banks		216,345 00
Specie on hand		1,394,900 11
Total		$5,556,709 32

CR.

Capital Stock owned by the State	$1,000,000 00	
Capital Stock owned by individuals	1,384,210 00—	$2,384,210 00
Bank of the State of Missouri, (old charter)		163,875 37
Due Depositors		770,262 39
Dividends unpaid		3,374 38
Profit and Loss		33,176 25
Interest and Exchange Surplus		43,136 65
Interest and Exchange	176,790 07	
Less Expenses	30,744 15—	146,045 92
Due to Banks		100,292 04
Balance due to Parent Bank from Branches		20,762 97
Contingent Fund		4,782 45
Circulation		1,186,790 00
Total		$5,556,709 32

Office of the Manhattan Oil Co., New-York, Jan. 17, 1859. }

THE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, duly incorporated under the act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, or Chemical purposes, passed February 17, 1848, and the acts amending the same, hereby report, That the capital stock of said Company is three hundred thousand dollars; that of this sum, stock has been issued to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in payment for, and to the amount of the value of the property purchased by the Company, and necessary for their business.

The remaining sum of fifty thousand dollars has been actually paid to the Company in cash. The amount of the existing debts of the Company, at this date, is sixteen hundred and fourteen 14-100 dollars.

N. T. CARRYL, President.
James M. Motley, Secretary.

TRUSTEES
J. S. Holbrook,
Edward Learned,
N. T. Carryl,
Chas. A. Jarvis,
James M. Motley.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 17th day of January, 1859, personally appeared before me, James M. Motley, Secretary of the Manhattan Oil Company, who being duly sworn, says that the facts stated in the above report are in all respects true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn before me Jan. 17, 1859. GEO. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.
James M. Motley, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above-named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. Coggeshall, Secretary.

Office of the Eagle Fire Company, New-York, Jan. 13, 1859. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:
JAMES N. COBB,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
ROBERT RAY,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,
JOHN Q. JONES,
FELIX INGOLDSBY,
PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
DANIEL B. FEARING,
JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous: JAMES N. COBB reëlected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BONDS LOST.—A LETTER MAILED TO OUR address, at Zurich, Switzerland, on the 11th December last, containing the following Bonds and Coupons, not having been received, we hereby caution the public against buying or negotiating the same, namely:

No. 37—one coupon of $35; Athens County, Ohio, due Jan. 1, 1859.

Nos. 266 and 321—two coupons of $17 50 each; city of Milwaukee, due Jan. 2, 1859.

Nos. 277, 361 and 1,151—three coupons of $35; Galena and Chicago, due Feb. 1, 1859.

Nos. 3,440, 3,444, 3,446 and 3,450—four bonds of $500 each; New-York and Erie 7 per cent. Sinking Fund, due in 1875, with interest coupons attached, due Aug. 1, 1859, and subsequently.
MORAN BROTHERS.
No. 1 Hanover square, New-York.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-STREET.—New-York, Jan. 11, 1859.—ELECTION.—At an election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, held this day at the Banking House, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

Directors—Caleb Barstow, Wm. D. Thompson, Joseph W. Corlies, J. Lee Smith, D. Henry Haight, James Myers, Andrew Comstock, Alwin Zchleicher, Wm. R Fosdick, Edward C. Bogert, John H. Earle, Albert O. Parmelee, Joshua L. Pope, Wm. G. Taaks, Isaac H. Frothingham.

Inspectors—Wm. Harsell, Martin Bates, Jr., Louis Struller.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.—At the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:
Wm. Phelps,
Wm. H. Slocum,
Jno. J. Dortic,
Ch'n G. Gunther,
Chas. M. Church,

And Benj. W. Clapp, Chas. E. Leveridge and Amos Robbins were elected as Inspectors of the next election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board John G. Storm was unanimously reëlected President.
DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1859.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual Semi-annual Dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Wade B. Worrell, Secretary.
Peter Cumming, Accountant.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1859. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

$20,000 TO $60,000 WANTED AT 6 per cent. per annum, on bond and mortgage, for 3 to 5 years; and

$250,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., in sums from $5,000 to 25,000, a portion of it at 6½ per cent. for the first year, exclusively on improving City property. Also, an amount to loan on real estate in Brooklyn, in sums from $2,000 to $5 000, at 7 per cent. Apply to WM. F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., room No. 4.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Bonds of 1860, '64 and '74, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Office No. 6 Wall-street, New-York, Jan. 17, 1859. }

REPORT OF THE TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The said Company reports, that the amount of their capital is $100,000, in two thousand shares of $50 each.

That of this number 1,994 shares were issued as full paid stock, in payment for the lands of the Company in Monroe township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, containing about 1,100 acres; and the residue thereof were for cash, and that all the capital has been thus actually paid in.

That the Company owes $100,000, due by their bonds, and secured by mortgage on their aforesaid lands, to Alfred Noxon, Trustee, said mortgage being recorded in Bradford County aforesaid, and reference being made thereto for further particulars.

That the Company has no other existing debt.
R. WILLCOX, President and Trustee.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, E. BRONSON. } Trustees.

State, County and City of New-York, ss.: BENJ. F. WEYMOUTH, of said City, being duly sworn says: That he is Secretary of the Towanda Coal and Iron Company of Pennsylvania, and that the foregoing report is true.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Secretary.
Sworn before me this 18th day of January, A. D. 1859.
G. T. Haws, Commissioner.

MORTGAGE—$18,000.—FOR SALE, A FIRST class security, on property which in 1854 sold for $40,000, and improving. Situated in one of the most thriving towns in Massachusetts. Full particulars, or an interview, on addressing W., Box No. 2,049 Post-Office.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the New-World Fire Insurance Co No. 35 Pine-st., (Great Western Building,) N. Y. }

NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1859.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
SAM'L A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Dec. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
Jan. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Cleveland, Jan. 7, 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York. H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott st. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d, By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st, (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

Office of the Merchants' Insurance Company, Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts., New-York, Jan. 3, 1859. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

Office of the Nassau Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—New-York, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, pailasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 53,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THERON R. BUTLER, JOHN R. CECIL, SILAS RAWSON, against M. M. BUZZARD and JARVIS CLEMENT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on December 21, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint of the subscribers, at their office, No 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the 28th day of August, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 21, 1858. FOSTER & THOMSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.
d22 law6wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov. 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.
MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,
n10-1w10wW* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DIScharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, PETER M. CARMICHAEL, of the city of Albany, individually and as one of the firm of CARMICHAEL & SPENCER, insolvent. Notice first published Dec. 29, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. IRA HARRIS, Justice of the Supreme Court, at his chambers, in the city of Albany, on the 14th day of March, 1859, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany, N. Y.
d29-law10wW.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
Special Notice.
Clipper Ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
Pier No. 15 East River.

This unrivalled clipper having been delayed in her loading by the inclemency of the weather, the agents beg leave to notify shippers that she will continue to receive freight, and be dispatched positively on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 22. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
N. B.—We give personal attention and care to the handling and stowing of cargo.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,

Zerega, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day.

N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line.
For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt Brownless, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Feb. 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain Geo. Wm. Jackson, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30 including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked 'below.'

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Thomas Skinner, will leave on SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. Adams, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

To Montgomery, Ala	$26	To Jacksonville, Fla	$21
To Atlanta, Ga	23	To Pilatka, Fla	23
To Augusta, Ga	20	To Columbia, S. C	20

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Captain Foster, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 22 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain Wm. Rollins, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, A. Shannon, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock, A. M. The EUROPA will sail on the 2d February. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Fall Arrangements—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. A. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

RAILROADS.

1859.
CENTRAL ROUTE
FOR THE
WEST
via
HARLEM RAILROAD
AND
NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

One dollar less than by any other route to Albany, Troy and all stations West and North.

Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

10 o'clock A. M. Express Mail Train.
3:30 o'clock P. M. Express.

Connecting at Albany with the New-York Central Railroad trains for all stations through to Buffalo and the West, also with the Albany Northern road for stations North.

RETURNING LEAVE ALBANY
7:45 A. M. Mail Train, connecting with the New-York Central train from the West, and at East Albany with the train leaving Troy at 7:30 A. M.
3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad train from the West and at East Albany with the train from Troy at 2:30 P. M.

Passengers can rely upon this connection from Troy.

FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS.

Freight for Albany and the West received at dépôt, corner White and Centre sts., until 5 o'clock P. M., and forwarded by express as quick as by any other route.

This road is now in excellent order, provided with its own telegraph, equipped with new commodious cars, and for speed, safety and comfort, is equal to any other route.

Dépôt in New-York, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

Tickets procured and baggage checked at the office, corner Maiden-lane and Dean-st., Albany, or at Dépôt, East Albany. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 165 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 285 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

CIRCULAR, RIP AND CROSS-CUT SAWS wanted, such as are used by box makers for large and small boxes, with benches and counter shafts. State full particulars, lowest price, &c. Direct to BOX MAKER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

IRON SAFE FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S Patent, nearly new. For sale cheap. Apply to Mr. COMSTOCK, in the Law office of Mr. Lincoln, *Times* Building, Park-row.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUPPOSED IN OR NEAR WALL-ST., about the 15th inst., a small package of COUPONS of the Erie Railroad Company, payment of which has been stopped. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving them at the Erie Railroad office, No. 45 Wall-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax payers:

Sec. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 500.*
J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN T. DYMOND, } Building
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., } Committee.
FRANCIS DUNCAN,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for Chairs, Desks and Settees, necessary to furnish the new Primary School-house in Horatio-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the interest of the public to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE,
JOHN KENNARD, } Committee
WM. E. BEARDSLEY.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by James Davis, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's Office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 24th day of December, A. D. 1858.
JAMES DAVIS,
The Administrator of Charles Cox, deceased.
d29-law6wW* RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-sts, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy28 law6mW*

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration the preamble and resolution referred to them, in relation to restoring the grade of 3d-av., between 73d and 77th sts. to its original and proper grade.
F. J. A. BOOLE,
JOHN W. ADAMS, } Committee
H. W. GENET, } on
HENRY SMITH, } Railroads.
GEORGE STARR,

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 M., in room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration the resolution referred to them, concerning the removal of the telegraph poles, and placing the wires under ground. All parties interested will please attend.
F. J. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on Streets.
JOHN LYNES,

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI M. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.
ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON,
Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Store No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 112 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated New-York, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

DISSOLUTION.—AS THE BUSINESS OF THE firm of A. J. WHITE & CO. has been sold, thus dissolving the firm, I give notice that I am no longer connected in business with GEORGE W. COMSTOCK, WILLIAM H. COMSTOCK or BALDWIN L. JUDSON. Parties having business with me will call at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., opposite the Western Hotel.
ANDREW J. WHITE,
Of the late firm of A. J. White & Co.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1859. CHARLES K. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE,
No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SKINNER, Esq. Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, John Powell, Esq. A new discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied to the external ear. When the vapor is passing out, it is held by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £5 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England; it can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of how

LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

A JEWEL OF GREAT PRICE IS A REMEDY that will not only prevent but inevitably cure CONSUMPTION even in its *worst stages.* ROSKWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT is that marvellous compound; it is composed of an assorted selection of blossoms and herbs found upon the Alpine pasturages of Switzerland, gathered, prepared, and imported at great cost, and now first generally made known through the columns of the press, for the benefit of all who suffer from any species of *Chest disease*. It is both portable and palatable, as well as *sure* and *certain* in all inflammatory affections of the coating and cellular tissues of the lungs and respiratory organs. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $3, $5 and $9 each respectively, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 135 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock, gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,142 Post-Office, New-York. N. B.—A considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Parcels sent by express to any part of the United States or Canada.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to a diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. Watson's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the Veneral Disease in all its different forms; and treats also in full of Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE BY DR. STRATTON, THE SOLE PROPRIETOR.—Certificates are coming in fast stating and proving the wonderful cures effected by the Antidote. All nervous complaints yield to this most potent medicine. For sale by Dr. Guion, No. 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st.; James W. Smith, Agent for Brooklyn, Court-st., corner Montague-place; and all other respectable druggists. See that my name is written across and printed on the label; none other is genuine; $1 a bottle. $9 a dozen.
JAS. T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Dr. DUBOIS' Imperial French remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For medicines or advice, consult Dr. THIERS, No. 910 Broadway, near 20th-st., New-York.

BREAKING THE CHILL.—THE OHIO FEVER and Ague Pills is a new and harmless remedy for the cure of fever and ague in its worst form, no matter how long you have been afflicted. You can depend upon a cure. It is very injurious to check the disease suddenly with powerful drugs. You may smother it for a short time. Yet it is a very dangerous experiment, as it frequently afterwards develops itself in some other form. Sold by BARNES & PARK, and A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York. Retail price, $1.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—WE CAUtion the public against unprincipled rascals who pretend to sell the Antidote. We are the sole and only proprietors, and the only persons who know how to make the genuine.
JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER.—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMED THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.

For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Repeal of the Quarantine Law of 1857 Passes the House—Gas Consumers' Complaints—State-Prison Laws—Bills Interesting to New-Yorkers—More City Railroads, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

The Senate took up the burdens of the day leisurely, and laid them down early. They elected Mr. WM. A. WHEELER President *pro tem.*, gave some notices, among which was one from Mr. SLOAN, of a bill to amend the Harlem Railroad Charter, and one from Mr. SNELL, of a bill to amend the Charter of the Manhattan Savings Bank, and gave leave to Mr. DIVEN to introduce a bill repealing the Charter of the New-York Loan Relief Association. Mr. SCHELL moved the following:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote to place in the hands of the President of the United States, thirty millions of dollars, to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba.

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That a copy of the foregoing resolution be remitted to our Senators and representatives in Congress.

Which was laid over under the rule.

By the way, who are the men that want the powers conferred by Mr. SPINOLA's Act incorporating the Long Island Steamboat Company with power to run boats to Port Jefferson, Greenport and a great many other places, and *to do a great many other things?* No corporators are named, and there are many who would like to know them. The Senate Committee on Commerce has the bill in keeping.

The House worked vigorously and cleared their Calendar of a goodly number of bills. First in order was the consideration of the act repealing the Act of 1857 for the Removal of Quarantine. While in Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCHOLEFIELD (Repub.) of Oneida, moved to strike out the enacting clause, for the purpose of hearing why it should be passed. Mr. TUTHILL, of Kings, explained that the Act of 1857 was the one under which the present Quarantine Commissioners are advertising for proposals for building the island for Quarantine purposes on Old Orchard Shoals; that the State Officers of 1858, while approving the site for the new island, advised that the whole matter be referred to the Legislature; in spite of which advisement the Commissioners have advertised, as the House was informed by Governor MORGAN's Special Message to that effect, that unless the act creating the Commission were repealed, before any new efforts to negotiate with Sandy Hook could be made, contracts for the island-building might be entered into, the whole question hopelessly complicated, and the State committed to an enormous expenditure. The report of Lieut. BERTRAM itself showed that the observations and surveys were not such as would justify contracts for building—to prevent this extraordinary haste to enter upon a job that would cost $130,000 at the lowest estimate, and might cost four times that amount, the Committee on Commerce had reported the bill. Mr. MEEKS of Queens, (Repub.,) thought the Commissioners might be stopped in the work, but was not the repeal a hasty movement? Mr. CHRISTIE (Dem.) of Richmond, had understood that Commissioner BOWNE would send up his resignation, in which case, probably the other Commissioners would desist, and the repeal be unnecessary. The resignation had not yet arrived, however, and hence he should vote for the repeal. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD withdrew his motion to strike out, and the Committee of the Whole reported the bill to the House. In the House, by unanimous consent, the bill had its third reading. All who voted voting for it, it was passed and sent to the Senate. Perhaps the Quarantine Commissioners, seeing the disposition of the Legislature, will hold up, if so the object—namely, no more complication of the Quarantine snarl until the effort to negotiate with New-Jersey has been fairly tried—has been accomplished.

The Hahnemann College bill, after being so amended as to bring it, like other Colleges, under the wing and the eye of the Regents of the University, and to require that, in order to graduate a student after a single course of lectures, he must be already the possessor of a sheep-skin from some other Medical College, was reported for third reading.

Among the petitions presented were three, bearing together the names of over a thousand citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, who pray to be relieved from the impositions of the Gas Companies. They ask for the passage of a general law: To prohibit the Gas Companies from charging a rental for the gas meters; that they shall not demand advance payment for the gas for more than the estimated quantity to be used from one day of payment to another, and that they shall not shut off the supply while they have any amount of advance pay from a consumer in their hands; that Inspectors of Gas may be appointed, with power to compel a reduction in price when the quality deteriorates, and also to examine the meters; to prevent the Companies from making out bills for more gas than the meters call for; to compel them to supply the consumer with gas, whether the previous occupant of a house has paid his bills or not; and to check other abuses. The signatures to the petitions embrace some of the stiffest men in New-York or Brooklyn, and one gets the impression, in looking at their names and number, that the people have been fairly represented by the Press as groaning under, and impatient of, a grievous burden in their matter of gas bills. A member from Kings gave notice of a bill in keeping with the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. ABBOTT's bill revising the whole body of State Prison laws was started, in Committee of the Whole, but to enable its manifold provisions to pass more leisurely in review progress was reported on it. It is long and radical.

Mr. FILKINS presented a memorial from citizens of Albany concerning the Mortara case, and a Select Committee was ordered to draft resolutions concerning it.

Dr. CHILDS gave notice of an act revising the New-York School laws. Two other bills are around on this subject, neither of which lays bare the root of the poisonous vines that are destroying your system,—the Doctor's I have not seen yet.

Mr. N. A. CHILDS gave notice of Parallel Railroad (to Broadway) bill. Mr. REILLY introduced his Avenue D Railroad bill, whereof the intentions have already been notified to you. Mr. ANDRUS introduced his bill changing the name of so much of Cannon-street, Brooklyn, as lies north of Washington Park to Fort-Greene-place. Mr. STEWART and Mr. LYONS offered resolutions aimed at the discovery of the amount of claims against the State and allowed for damages by reason of the diversion of the waters of Black River.

The reporter of the Brooklyn *Star* was suddenly missing from his post this morning, being called, the story ran, to Brooklyn, there to give bail in a charge of libeling the Hon. JOHN A. DAYTON. Fortunately I don't know the drift or shape of the libel, and hence am in no danger of repeating it. It was something, however, relative to that gentleman's alleged connection with the already made famous project for shutting up the Atlantic-street tunnel. Mr. DAYTON was in Albany when the petitions on which that bill is based were presented, and when the notice of the bill was given, but not since, to the knowledge of

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

BILLS REPORTED.

To facilitate the formation of agricultural societies. Favorably.

To amend the act authorizing the creation of town insurance companies, and taxing foreign insurance companies doing business in the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the New-York Loan and Relief Association.

Mr. SCHELL introduced concurrent resolutions instructing our Representatives in Congress to favor an appropriation of $30,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba. Laid over.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER was elected President *pro tem.*

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the charter of the Manhattan Gas Company.

To facilitate the collection of claims against ships. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The bill to repeal the act for the removal of the Quarantine Station was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. TUTHILL explained the necessity of the bill. The Quarantine Commissioners had mistaken their powers in advertising for proposals for making an island for Quarantine purposes on Old Orchard Shoals. The provisions of the law had not been complied with, and they had no authority to make such a contract. The bill was designed to prevent trouble and probable loss to the State by repealing the act before the term of advertising for these contracts expired.

After remarks from Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SCHOLEFIELD and Mr. [illegible], the bill was ordered to a third reading, and on motion of Mr. TUTHILL was read a third time and passed.

The bill to amend the management of the State [illegible] had progress reported upon it.

The bill to incorporate the Hahnemann Medical College was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. [illegible] presented a report from the Committee appointed by the last Legislature, to inquire into the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration. Laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONKLING, to organize an Appeal Board in the New-York Fire Department.

By Mr. REILLY, to construct a Railroad through Avenue D, East Broadway and Chatham-street, New York.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. SMITH, from the Special Committee of the last Legislature, appointed to examine into the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, reported as follows:

That they have had the same under consideration, and have examined, at great length, a large number of persons; and they find that a company, or party of persons, under color of authority and sanction of the Commissioners of Emigration, have established a passenger and freight business at Castle Garden, and by the system adopted, and under the protection of the Commissioners, and by order of the Health Officer, compel the emigrants or second-class passengers arriving at the port of New York to land at Castle Garden, which is inclosed, and no persons, except by the permission of the said Commissioners or their Superintendent, are permitted to enter; and by such system they monopolize the passenger business of that class of passengers.

Your Committee also find that the price charged by the persons selling tickets in this Castle Garden is twenty per cent. higher than they can be and are usually sold for outside of said Garden. An increased price is also charged for luggage. This your Committee deem a great wrong, and particularly when practiced upon a class of persons that can ill afford such an expenditure; and the more so as they are strangers, ignorant of the various routes and modes of doing that kind of business, and trusting and submitting to the persons designated, as they suppose by law to, direct them properly and to protect them from extortion and imposition. This was the intention of the law of 1855, but from the operations under its provisions, none of the contemplated benefits have accrued to the poor emigrant, as all competition for the disposition of tickets seems to have been destroyed, and only those who would come into an arrangement to pay 20 per cent. commission, are represented in the said office within Castle Garden, and some who are willing are excluded.

The Committee refer to the testimony herewith submitted to sustain the views here expressed, and recommend that the act of 1855 be so amended as to protect the emigrant from this imposition.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Mr. REILLY's bill authorizes S. W. Mackrell, W. Simpson, J. E. Devlin, W. R. Stafford and their assigns, to construct a road with double track, from and through Avenue D. to Eighth-street, along Eighth to Lewis, along Lewis to Grand, along Grand to East Broadway, through East Broadway, Chatham-square, Chatham-street and Park Row to Broadway. Also a single track from and through Houston and Lewis to Goerck-street, along Goerck to Grand, along Grand to connect with the railroad as above. Also a double track from East Broadway and Canal-street, through Canal to Broadway. Obliges payment of the same license-fees paid by other roads. Gives power to cross other roads, and take property necessary for the road, on appraisal, when agreement with owners cannot be made.

FIREMEN'S APPEAL BOARD.

Mr. CONKLING's bill authorizes the election of three Commissioners from exempt firemen, by the Department, on the 2d Tuesday of June, to hold office one, two and three years respectively, and one to be elected annually thereafter. Their powers are to review upon appeal all decisions of the Fire Commissioners, and to possess all the authority now possessed by the Common Council.

THE NEW-YORK FIREMEN.

Mr. CONKLING's bill to amend the act for the regulation of the New-York Firemen, provides that the representatives of the firemen may remove Commissioners who refuse or neglect to perform their duties; authorizes the Commissioners to employ a clerk at an annual salary of $1,000; and extends the powers and jurisdiction of the Commissioners.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the British Bark Franklin.

THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE AND CHILD DROWNED—PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

The packet-ship *Manhattan*, Captain DIXON, arrived at this port on Monday, bringing the captain, officers and crew of the British bark *Franklin*, which became water-logged on the passage from Pensacola to Queenstown. The captain's wife and child, five years old, having been swept away from the wreck and drowned. The survivors, after intense suffering from cold and hunger, were rescued by the *Manhattan* on the 10th inst., and brought to this port. The following is Captain YOUNG's statement:

The 2d of December sailed from Pensacola for Queenstown, (Ireland;) experienced heavy gales from south, with a very heavy cross-sea; 16th, the ship laboring very heavily, deemed it prudent to throw the deck load overboard. Up to the 20th, encountered strong gales most of the time from northeast to northwest; and at 2 P. M. of the 20th found the ship had sprung a leak and was then making a great deal of water, being on the port tack and under her low canvas, wind from N.; wore round on the starboard tack, with the intention of making a port, if possible, but the wind hanging from N. and N. N. W., and blowing so heavy that we could scarcely carry any canvas, it impeded our progress. When the wind moderated and allowed us to steer our course, we headed the vessel for the shore, the ship still making water and the pumps kept constantly going. On the 3d January, encountered a very heavy gale from S. E., with a tremendous sea running; it lasted until 1 o'clock, P. M., of the 4th, then shifting to northeast and blowing with equal violence until noon of the 5th, during which time the vessel became water-logged. At noon less wind; latitude by observation 40° 07′, longitude 66° 14′; 6th, light breezes and thick. Altered our course for Shelbourne, N. S., (that being the nearest port,) in order if possible to save the vessel and cargo. At noon more moderate, and thick; lat. 41° 09′, lon. 66° 57′; 7th. moderate breezes and thick; noon, latitude by observation, 42° 09′, longitude 65° 37′, wind S. by W., steering N. by E. ½ E., close reefed the maintopsail, and run her under it with the foresail and foretopsail, the vessel steering so badly, being full of water, that we could scarcely carry any after canvas. At 10 P. M., wind increasing, and the sea beginning to rise, double-reefed the foretopsail, and was just in the act of cutting away the main-mast when she gave a sudden roll over to port, at the same time broaching to and filling her port side; she then instantly turned over on her beam ends. There was a very heavy sea running, which made a complete breach over, taking away the house, boats and everything about her, including most of the spars and all her sails, leaving her a perfect wreck at the time. My wife ISABEL and son GEORGE, aged five years, who were in their bed, were carried off with the cabin and drowned. All the rest of us succeeded in getting on the broadside. The accident happened about midnight. About 4 A.M., she righted, but nothing was to be seen. Towards evening the weather became more moderate, got on the starboard side of the deck, the port side and deck-beam being all to pieces; we could not find a particle of food or water, and the only thing left was part of the foresail attached to the stump of the foremast, which we secured in the best manner we could to protect us from the frost and snow. In this condition we continued on the wreck until the 10th at noon, without food or water, when fortunately the packet-ship *Manhattan*, Captain DIXON, from Liverpool for New-York, came to our assistance and took us off. We were in a most deplorable state, being exhausted and frostbitten. One seaman, named JAMES BURNS, of Brooklyn, perished the second night on the wreck. Captain YOUNG returns great thanks to Captain DIXON and officers for their kindness and attention to him and his crew while on board his vessel, and in risking their lives in taking him off, for he is confident had they remained another night on the wreck all would have perished.

The crew of the *Franklin* were yesterday morning sent to the Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island, for medical aid, their hands and feet being badly frost-bitten. They will, no doubt, be cared for by Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul.

The Rescue of William Kennedy.

LETTER FROM CAPT. FARWELL.

The Provincetown *Banner* of the 17th publishes the following letter from Captain FARWELL, of the whaling schooner *Oread*, which supplies the long-desired information as to the date on which he rescued KENNEDY, of the lost ship *Margaret Tyson*, the place where he was found, and other particulars of interest:

To the Editor of the Banner:

AT SEA, Oct. 13, 1858.

Latitude 34° 50′ north, longitude 40° west, at 7 A. M., while all hands were busily employed in stowing away oil, we espied a signal of distress, or otherwise a piece of canvas attached to a spar as a waif. Immediately wore around and steered for it, and, as it was very moderate, I sent a boat to bring the poor unfortunates, if any there were. The boat soon returned, with one poor, emaciated being, who looked like a man in the last stages of consumption, he was so reduced through starvation. We took him on board, and administered to his wants, feeding him sparingly at first. The poor fellow grumbled at his fare, saying it was hard he could not have enough to eat, and that if we were going to starve him we had better have left him where he was. He complained of nothing but hunger, thirst, and his feet, which were one solid matterated sore, caused by being exposed to the sun. He stated that his name was WM. KENNEDY from New-York sometime in September, but when he could not recollect, in the ship *Margaret Tyson*: that she foundered in the gale of the 20th ult.; that the forward house broke from the ship; that himself and four others, after hard swimming, succeeded in getting upon this house, and that the other four died of starvation. It seems that he is the only survivor of the crew from the ill-fated ship, which consisted of 26, all told.

P. S.—FAYAL, Nov. 4.—KENNEDY is now in the Hospital doing well.

Alleged Murder at Sea.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONER AND WITNESSES AT THIS PORT.

During an unfortunate quarrel which occurred on board the whaling ship *California*, of New-Bedford, while that vessel was whaling off Bahia, coast of Brazil, one of the seamen named DORETY threw a cutting-spade at a shipmate named TRANSUE, inflicting a wound of which he died four days afterwards. The ship sailed from New-Bedford on the 24th of August last, and that the killing occurred on the 24th of October following. The prisoner, MARCUS DORETY, and witnesses sent home by the U. S. Consul, arrived at this port yesterday by the ship *Roseneath*, and were delivered to the United States Marshal, by whom he was committed for examination. The following is the statement of Mr. GOULD:

Henry K. Gould, one of the crew, states that he first heard the dispute between the men; Dorety accused Transue of being lazy, to which he replied that he did as much as the other; Dorety says, "You lie;" Transue then called him a son of a b—h; Dorety replied in the same manner, and further said he was not afraid of him; Transue said he was not afraid of Dorety; at this time they were both heaving at the windlass; they then closed, and as Dorety ran towards Gould, aft of the windlass, he squared off and told Transue that he did not dare to fight him except in a tight place; Dorety then went back to the windlass; shortly after they commenced disputing again, and Dorety again squared off; Transue struck Dorety with his left hand on the right cheek; Dorety then ran off the windlass where Gould was, and the latter jumped on the carpenter's bench; an axe and a cutting-spade lay on the bench; Dorety grabbed the cutting-spade, and Gould jumped down from the bench and grabbed Dorety by the shoulders, saying, "Don't use that;" he turned round, and Gould, thinking that he was going to hit him with the cutting-spade, released his hold; Dorety then dropped the spade, but stooped down and picked it up again, saying, as he did so, "d——n him, I'll fix him this time;" Transue was still forward of windlass; Dorety ran to the spars lashed across the ship, and looked over them; he got on the other side of the spars, and then threw the spade, which struck Transue in the right side, below his lower rib, cutting a gash five inches and a half in length; Transue went off of the spars, and said to Dorety, "You d——n son of a b——h, see what you have done;" at this time the second mate, Mr. Pope, jumped on deck from the side of the vessel, where he was cutting in a whale, and went up to Transue and told him that he would not allow any man to call another a son of a b——h on board the ship; Mr. Pope did not at this time know that Transue had been cut; he raised the handle of his cutting spade as if to strike Transue; a seaman named Dick here stepped up to the second mate and said, "Dont strike him, for he is cut;" Mr. Pope then called the Captain, Chas. West, and told him that Transue was badly cut; the second mate having learned that Dorety was the cause of the injury to Transue, went towards him, as if to strike him, but the captain then came up and took Transue aft to dress his wound; he died in four days and four hours after, and was buried at sea.

The vessel then put into Bahia, on the coast of Brazil, for the purpose of landing the prisoner and witnesses. The American Consul at that place put them on board the schooner *Roseneath*, Capt. Rogers, which arrived here yesterday.

An examination into the case will take place before United States Commissioner BETTS in a few days.

YIELD OF COPPER IN MICHIGAN FOR 1858.—The Ontonagon *Miner* gives some figures relative to the shipment of copper from the Upper Peninsula for the season of 1858. We republish them, as going to show that the product has been very large, notwithstanding the hard times and the scarcity of money. According to the best information then accessible, the *Miner* learns that the shipments from Keweenaw Point during the season was 2,186 tons; that of the Portage Lake, 1,152 tons. The Ontonagon District shipped 2,670 tons, making the total shipments from the Lake, 6,008 tons. This may be estimated at 57 per cent. pure, making the product of ingot copper about 4,000 tons, worth in the market, at present rates, $1,840,000.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

READ AND LEARN.

Joseph C. Gayetty, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he originated Medicated Paper for the water closet in the year 1853, and that in the following year he filed his caveat at the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., for a patent. He furthermore deposeth and says that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, he alone—having discovered it—possesses the secret of medicating paper so as to cure and prevent Piles, and that the machinery by which it is made is so different from that used in ordinary paper mills, that no one could adopt it without his aid. He also declares that the process of manufacture is costly, and cannot be sustained excepting by large capitalists. In conclusion, he swears that he has investigated an imitation of Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the water closet, and has found it to be a base article—mere cheap, ordinary, yellow mailing paper—calculated, from the chemicals it contains, to aggravate the disease, which its bogus doctor proprietor declares it will cure.

JOSEPH C. GAYETTY.

Sworn to before me, the 13th day of January, 1859.

JAS. G. COOPER, Comm'r of Deeds.

Only dépôt of the discoverer, No. 41 Ann-street, where the paper can be had at wholesale and retail. For sale at all HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co's. stores, and by all other respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WE CANNOT BE SICK,
We can have no pain,
But when some natural outlet of the blood's impurities is closed or inactive.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Open these or make them active, thus restoring health.
Principal Office, No. 294 Canal street.

[Advertisement.]

LILLIPUT IN NEW-YORK.—Two troupes of juvenile wonders at Barnum's Museum. The Holman Children sing and play divinely, though mere infants. The Zavistowski Troupe are excellent in pantomime and ballet, though children only. Both appear in their peculiar entertainments this afternoon, as also this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Multitudes have died cripples who might have been rendered sound and active by HOLLOWAY'S Ointment. Countless victims of internal disease have perished whom his Pills would have cured. Think of this!

[Advertisement.]

Great Assignee's sale of Rich Velvet and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, at No. 296 Canal-street, at 40 per cent. below cost. Sale positive.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSINGER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 18.

$12,000 Tennessee 6s '90 91¾	200 Reading R. 51⅛
1,000 Virginia 6s 96¾	200 do b60 51⅛
20,000 N. Car. State 6s 98	100 do 51⅛
5,000 Mis. St. 6s s10 86⅝	500 do s10 51
15,000 do s30 86⅝	100 do s30 51
28,000 do 86⅝	100 do 51
2,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. Bs 86½	300 do s30 50¾
5,000 do b60 86½	300 do s60 50⅝
5,000 N. Y. C. Bs., '76. 103⅝	100 do b30 50⅞
2,000 Erie R. Bs., '75 44	200 do 50⅞
1,500 Har. R. 3d m. Bs. 73½	100 Cl. & Tol. R. 32
13,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs. 89	200 do s30 31¾
1,000 L.E. & W. 2d m.B. 52	100 Mich. Cen. RR. b60 52⅛
10 Bank of Commerce 100⅞	50 do b30 52⅛
65 do 101	100 do s60 51¾
50 Chatham Bank 84⅞	50 do b30 52
16 Continental Bank 100⅞	50 do 52
35 Park Bank 106	10 M. So. & No. I. RR. 20⅛
50 Penn. Coal Co. s15 84	150 do 20⅜
50 Pac. M. St. Co. s30 90	100 do s30 20⅛
100 do 90⅛	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S. 47⅞
100 do 90½	50 do s10 47⅞
100 Del. & H. C. Co. s30 99¾	100 Panama R.R. s10 116⅛
13 do 99½	550 Gal. & Chi. R.R. 71⅛
990 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 84⅞	1050 do s10 71
200 do s10 84⅞	300 do s15 71
100 do s15 84⅞	200 do b10 71⅛
1250 do b3 85	100 do b30 71⅛
150 do b60 85	100 do b60 71⅛
100 do b30 85	500 Chic. & Rk. I. R. b10 59⅞
100 do b10 84⅞	250 do 59⅞
300 Erie Railroad 13⅞	100 do s15 59⅞
50 do s10 13⅞	100 do 59⅞
100 do s30 13⅞	200 do 59⅞
1000 do 13⅞	100 do s15 59⅞
60 do 13⅞	100 do s60 59⅞
500 do s30 13⅞	150 do s60 59⅞
100 do b10 13⅞	100 do b60 59⅞
100 Hud. R. R. 34⅞	250 do b30 59⅞
100 do 34⅞	25 Mil. & Miss. R. 12⅞
100 Harlem R. R. Pfd. 30	5 La Crosse & Mil. R. 1⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Missouri State 6s. 86⅞	50 Hud. Riv. RR. 34⅞
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. 91⅝	150 Harlem Railroad 13⅞
1,000 Br'klyn C. W. L. 101	10 La Crosse & Mill. R. 1⅞
4,000 E. B. R. C. Bs. '71. 41	19 Stonington R. R. 61
1,000 Harlem 2d M. Bds. 94	100 Reading R. R. s10 51
1,000 H. Riv. R. 1st M. 104⅛	100 do s60 51
8 Artisans' Bank 92	100 do s60 51
100 Bank of Commerce 101	100 do 51⅛
10 Cumberland Pref. 22⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R.R. 52
100 Bruns. City L. Co. 4	100 do s30 52
50 Pac. M. St. Co. s30 90	10 do 52
100 do 90⅞	100 Panama RR. b30 116
100 do 90⅛	200 Ill. Cen. R. R. 60
100 Penn. Coal Co. at 60 84⅞	200 do s10 60
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60 84⅞	28 Clev. & Tol. R. 31
60 Erie Railroad 13⅞	100 Chic. & R. I. R. b60 60
	60 do b60 60

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 LaC. & Mil. R. 8s. 23	40 Consol. Stage Co. 80
4,000 Chi., St. P. & Fon du Lac R. R. 8s. 12	10 Arctic Fire Ins. Co 108¾
	4 Brevoort F. Ins. Co. 99½
650 Col., P. & I. R. R. $18	15 Am. Ex Co. 98⅞
1,000 Missouri 6s 86⅞	100 Great N. Lead Co. $13⅞
2,000 L.C. & M.R. L. G. 8s. 28	100 Parker Vein Co. $13⅞
2,000 Lexing. City 6s. 46	10 Am. Ex. Bank 101⅛
20 Marine Bank 84	10 Bk. of the S. of N.Y. 102⅞
10 New W. Fire In. Co. 97	10 Bank of Com. 101⅛
30 Ham. Fire Ins. Co. 80	5 Hum. Fire Ins. Co. 100⅞
20 Wash. Fire Ins. Co. 154⅞	10 Pacific M. S. Co. 91
15 Excelsior F. Ins. Co. 110½	40 Am. Guano Co. $4⅞
10 Hope Fire Ins. Co. 99⅞	

TUESDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day recovered its better tone, and the prediction at the close of business yesterday of a steadier, if not a firmer course of prices, was fully realized. The pressure to put out contracts for the *Bear* account was less marked, while the bids from the opposite party were made with more spirit, and for longer lines of stocks. A fair and well-distributed business was accomplished, as will be noticed from the printed list of sales, and prices of the Second Board closed with an improved feeling. The dealings in New-York Central were at 84⅞@85@84⅞, and finally 85 paid, and that price bid for more. Very little reference was made, after the explanations through the morning papers, to the rumors of yesterday in regard to the disagreement between the Erie and on of the Southern competing lines. Some further and heavy sales of Erie were made, however, at 13⅞@⅞, as if on the calculation that the line is losing its trade from this difficulty, but the market took all that was offered, and the stock rose finally to 14 ℘ cent. The unsecured Bonds were also better by 2 ℘ cent. than the bids of yesterday. The Western shares were firmer by ½ ℘ cent.; Rock Island at the close, 60¼ ℘ cent.; Galena, 71¼@⅜; Michigan Central 52¼, and Michigan Southern 20⅜. In Reading quite a new and very marked contest has sprung up this week, growing, in part, out of the circumstance that one or two *Bull* accounts, in Philadelphia, were closed out some days ago, (after the decease of one of the parties interested,) which afforded a freer supply of cash stock. Upon this fresh courage has been taken by the sellers against the stock, and some personal feeling is said to have been imparted to the movement by the reëlection, by a large majority of the stockholders, of Mr. CULLEN to the Presidency of the Company. The buyers in both markets manifest equal determination, and an interesting speculation is promised before the ascendancy is determined. The sales, this morning, were at 50⅞@51. The Stock closed 51⅛. Panama Shares recovered the decline of yesterday, and Pacific Mail closed at 90¼ ℘ cent., steady. Pennsylvania Coal rose to 85, and Delaware and Hudson was firm, at 99½. Both these concerns are looking forward to a much improved Coal trade this year, and we understand the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, (whose disordered finances of 1857 have brought up so successfully under the Presidency of Mr. ROBERT, of ROBERT & WILLIAMS,) begin to talk of a million of tons for the year. In State Stocks, there was a steady request for Missouris, at 86½@⅝: Tennessees quiet, at 91⅞; Californias firm, at 86½. In Railway Bonds, there was no decided activity, the demand and offering being of a retail character. Illinois Constructions were 89, and the Shares of the Company 68½@69.

The market for Money is easy and quiet under the Bank return of this morning, which shows the largest accumulation of Deposit balances ever known in New-York. There is more talk about the Ten Million Loan to be awarded at Washington next Monday, and several combination bids among the leading bankers is not improbable, besides a number of considerable bids by the prominent Banks and Trust and Savings offices. Their views are generally lower by ½@1 ℘ cent. than for the first Ten Millions last August, and outside speculative offers are not likely to be less numerous. The current Custom revenues of the Government are looking better. To-day $306,000 was received at the New-York office. This denotes more activity in Foreign Merchandise for the Spring trade, and we learn through other indications that business is improving both in Domestic and Foreign staples. The Flour and Grain trade since the new year has advanced about 50 cents on Flour and 12@15 cents on Wheat, and there is, in consequence, more movement from the interior of this State on the railways. Some canal cargoes blocked up by the ice have been transferred to railway for the City market.

The Foreign Exchanges were pretty active, for the *Africa*, at 109⅜@109½ on London, and at the close some of the leading drawers advanced their rate to 109⅝, though after the demand had been pretty much supplied. About $500,000 in bar Gold has been taken for this steamer.

The Mercantile Mutual, and Great Western Stock and Mutual, Marine offices have just declared their dividends on the business of the year 1858. The Mercantile, after paying 6 ℘ cent. interest on the outstanding scrip, divides 20 ℘ cent. to policy holders in new scrip. The Great Western, after paying 7 ℘ cent. interest on $1,000,000 stock, divides 10 ℘ cent. extra to the stockholders, and 20 ℘ cent. to the policy holders. The old New-Jersey Railway and Transportation Company declare the usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent., making 10 ℘ cent. on the net business of 1858, which is $554,086, leaving a surplus of $123,982 for future disposition—as against $534,751 in 1857. While the through traffic slightly declined, the local business shows a moderate increase; the gross in 1858, $903,458; in 1857, $911,617. The operating expenses are diminished $27,495.

The State Bank at Albany, (Mr. RUFUS H. KING, President) has declared a half yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent. The Bank of Mobile 5 ℘ cent for the half year.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Road earned in 1858:

Passengers........$298,387 | Mails and rent.... $19,479
Freight............ 557,900 | Total..........$875,766
Earnings for 1857............................ 882,817

The *Net* earnings applicable to interest upon the Funded Debt of the Company and the reduction of Floating Debt is $481,672, against $470,617 in 1857.

We understand that the recent difficulties on the Chicago and Mississippi Road, (formerly known as Dwight's Road,) between the lessees (MATTERSON and others) and the employes, is likely to lead to the surrender of the property to the rightful bondholders, whose aggregate mortgages are $4,500,000, and $800,000 over-due coupons. The concern has been in tedious litigation (purposely protracted to their prejudice, as some of the bondholders believe or suspect) for several years; and although the traffic is understood to have been comparatively large, the money results have been diverted in some way not satisfactorily explained to the real owners, and of late have even been withheld from the laborers and other employes on the line.

The private mercantile accounts from the Manchester Cotton Trade, by the last steamer, more than confirm the circular advices of the extraordinary consumption now going forward. The activity of demand for Yarns and Goods is only equaled by the full employment of labor in the mills and the immense profits of the spinners. The orders of the Trade sent to the Southern Cotton ports for the raw material, denote a confidence in the future of consumption almost wholly irrespective of the probable extent of our present crop. The difference between the extremes of 3,400,000 and 3,700,000 bales is scarcely considered. The Cotton will all be wanted, as in 1856, when the available growth of the United States, including the Cotton of the previous crop which had been embargoed by low water in the Southwest, was 3,527,000 bales. That year the home mills took 652,000. This season they will require probably 750,000 bales. The English markets in 1858 imported of all descriptions 2,442,629 bales, immediately after the panic, being an excess of 27,599 bales over the actual season of 1857. The excess from the United States alone was 383,000 bales. The falling off from other quarters 356,000. The following was the comparative distribution:

	American.	Brazil.	Smyrna & Egypt.	West India, &c.	East India.	Total.
Liverpool..	1,837,402	103,923	104,636	5,615	282,887	2,334,513
London....	....	....	187	1,541	66,906	68,834
Glasgow...	17,692	....	844	362	....	18,888
Hull.......	8,797	300	....	300	11,187	20,584
In 1858..	1,863,891	104,223	105,667	7,848	360,980	2,442,629
In 1857..	1,479,927	168,359	76,017	11,740	679,096	2,415,130

The stock of Cotton of all descriptions at the close of the year in England was 371,000 bales, of which 269,000 American. At the close of 1857, the stock was 452,000, of which 202,000 American. An increase in the consumption of England and the Continent, of 8,000 bales a week, through 1859, and the estimated increase of 100,000 bales for our own mills, would require a crop of upwards of 3,600,000 bales, without changing the resulting stock on hand at the close of the year. That such an increase will be realized, would seem to be altogether probable from the present look of the Manchester trade. We annex the growth and home consumption of the United States for the past twelve years:

Years.	Growth.	Home Consumption.
1846-7	1,778,651	427,967
1847-8	2,347,634	531,772
1848-9	2,728,596	518,039
1849-50	2,096,706	487,769
1850-1	2,355,257	404,108
1851-2	3,015,029	603,029
1852-3	3,262,882	671,009
1853-4	2,927,608	609,899
1854-5	2,847,339	593,584
1855-6	3,527,845	652,739
1856-7	2,939,519	702,138
1857-8	3,113,962	469,080

The December earnings of the Norwich and Worcester Road are $24,092, against $15,111 same month last year.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week..	$1,145,104	$1,254,472	$687,260
Previously reported.	1,680,294	649,559	664,752
Total since Jan. 1.	$2,825,488	$1,904,031	$1,352,012

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	30c. ℘ 100@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	15c. ℘ 100@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	⅛@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ½
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ½
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	⅜@ ½
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@ ⅝
North Carolina	¾@1
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1½@1¾
Michigan	—@ ¾
Tennessee	1 @1¼
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Mobile	—@ ¾
Canada	—@ ¾
Louisiana	—@ ¾
Assorted packages New-York State	¼@ —
Assorted packages New-England	⅛@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	85	88
120 acre warrants per acre	82	85
160 acre warrants per acre	85	88

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℘ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ℘ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 10@ —	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16 per oz	1 25@ —
Five franc pieces	97½@ —	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 84@ 4 86
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty Francs	3 84@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spanish Doubl'ns	16 30@16 50
Species	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 50@15 70
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04@ —	Gold, Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Qr. Dols	1 02½@ —		

The Messrs. DE COPPETT & Co., in their Money Circular for the *Africa*, remark:

"Our last advices are dated 4th inst. During a few subsequent days, our Stock Market improved, and quotations for all descriptions of securities slightly advanced. This upward movement was followed by a partial reaction on the speculative shares, and at the close, the market for these is still weak, owing to rumors that the harmony between the great lines of railway is likely to be disturbed. The annual report of the Erie Railroad has somewhat disappointed expectations, and has caused a serious decline upon the shares and unsecured bonds of the Company. The political questions now agitated at Washington and in Europe are watched with much interest, but do not at present exert any visible influence on the movements of our Stock Exchange. State Stocks—Missouri 6s have declined ⅜; Tennessee 6s, ¾; Virginia 6s have advanced ¾; Louisiana 6s, 1; California 7s, ¾; and Indiana 5s 4¾ ℘ cent. Sales of Ohio 6s, 1886, at 107, and of New-York 6s, 1883, at 115. The new Government Loan is steady, at 104½. City and County Bonds—Transactions have been on a moderate scale, and confined principally to Cincinnati 6s, Cleveland 6s, Chicago 6s, Detroit 7s, all issued for water purposes, Memphis guaranteed 6s, Chicago Sewerage 7s, Louisville 6s, and St. Louis 6s. Railroad issues, all at well-sustained prices. Sales of St. Louis County 6s at 75½ to 76, and of Ross County (Ohio) 7s at 87½. Railroad bonds are generally higher, with the exception of the Erie issues. Illinois Central Construction 7s have advanced 1¾; do. Freeland, 2½; Harlem first mortgage, 3½; Harlem second mortgage, 4; Galena and Chicago, second mortgage, ½, Michigan Central 8s ¾, ℘ cent. Erie, second mortgage, have declined 1½; Erie, third mortgage, ¼; Erie, fourth mortgage, 2, and the Convertibles 2 to 4 ℘ cent. Sales of Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula 7s at 97½, and of Little Miami 6s at 81@81½. Railroad shares, market irregular. New-York Central have advanced ¼; Galena and Chicago ¾; Chicago and Rock Island 1¼; Illinois Central 1¼, and Michigan Central ¾, ℘ cent. Eries have declined 2⅞; Reading 2¼, and Panama ¼ ℘ cent. Money is still superabundant; rates have not changed since our last, but are firm. Loans on call 3½@5; Indorsed paper 4½@7, ℘ cent. Exchange on Europe. The supply and demand have both been moderate, and rates have been steady. The principal sales of Sterling have been at 109¼@109½, and of Francs at 5.16¼@5.15.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, JAN. 17, 1859.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3,562,000	$832,000	$1,898,000	$285,000
North America	3,152,515	696,271	1,961,379	249,830
Farm. & Mech.	4,090,412	984,135	3,092,104	416,275
Commercial	1,640,000	344,000	943,000	137,000
Mechanics'	1,867,228	348,919	1,109,733	150,459
N. Liberties	1,386,000	329,000	1,023,000	116,000
Southwark	886,114	256,451	730,918	95,318
Kensington	710,271	192,923	602,747	131,705
P. Township	832,745	195,681	615,012	98,080
Western	1,431,792	314,461	1,181,544	121,980
Man. & Mech.	1,181,970	161,333	628,152	135,006
Commerce	694,515	197,470	592,796	93,415
Girard	2,028,457	319,411	882,653	250,855
Tradesmen's	644,257	245,533	637,882	107,282
Consolidation	466,368	106,877	311,535	71,239
City	850,051	155,682	466,805	121,005
Commonwealth	396,019	142,975	308,623	121,510
Corn Exchange	232,122	102,837	181,261	69,330
Union	192,549	124,784	156,565	58,555
Jan. 10	$26,365,385	$6,050,743	$17,323,908	$2,830,384
Jan. 3	26,395,860	6,067,222	17,138,607	2,854,398

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The following are the footings of our weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$33,318,000
Loans and Discounts	60,106,900
Specie	7,931,700
Amount due from other Banks	7,111,300
Amount due to other Banks	11,139,700
Deposits	21,127,700
Circulation	6,793,700

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 17.

COTTON firmer, but not quotably changed in price; sales, to-day, 9,000 bales. FREIGHTS to Liverpool, ½d.; to Boston, ⅝d. SUGAR still buoyant; sales, to-day, 2,500 hhds., at an advance of ⅛c.; fair to fully fair, 5⅝c.@6c. MOLASSES advanced 1c.; sales 2,500 bbls., at 31c. FLOUR advancing; sales, to-day, 6,000 bbls., of which 4,000 were on speculation, at an advance of 25c.; Superfine, $5 25. LARD, in barrels, Prime, 11⅞c. INDIA BAGGING, 13⅞c. WHISKY, 28c.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The CORN market is active; Yellow, 81c.; White, 76c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR firm; superfine $4 90@$5. WHISKY dull, and ½c. lower; sales at 25½c. PROVISIONS unchanged. MESS PORK $17 50. BULK SIDES 7⅝c. LARD in bbls., 11c. BACON SIDES, 8¾c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR steady. Howard-street and Ohio $5 37½. WHEAT advancing; White, $1 40@$1 60; Red, $1 30. CORN buoyant; sales, to-day, 10,000 bushels, at 80c. for Yellow, and 78c.@79c. for White. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY—30c. for both City and Ohio.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 3,400 bales, at stiffer, but not quotably higher, prices.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 1,400 bales. The market is firm, but accurate quotations cannot be given.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR buoyant; sales, to-day, 2,000 bbls., at an advance of 25c.; quotations, $5 50@$6. WHEAT advancing; white, $1 40@$1 48; red, $1 30. CORN active, at 78c.@79c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 11¼c.@11¾c. WHISKY firm, at 28c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR active; superfine held at $5 37½. WHEAT firm; red, $1 30; white, $1 38@$1 45. CORN steady; new yellow 78c. MESS PORK, $17 75. BACON—Sides, 8¾c.; shoulders, 6¾c. LARD, 11¾c.@12c. WHISKY firm; Ohio 28c.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 40, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 7, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR firm; Howard-street, $5 37½. WHEAT advancing, and selling at $1 40@$1 50. CORN buoyant, and advanced 1c. WHISKY unsettled; Western selling for 28c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday.*—*First Board*—$300 Pennsylvania 5s, 93¾; $500 Wilmington 6s, '48, 94¾; $400 Second and Third St. 7s, 91¾; $2,000 Catawissa Chattel 10 ℘ cent. 59¼; $1,000 Lehigh Valley 6s. 88; 1 Norristown Railroad, 55½; 11 do., 55¾; 583 Reading Railroad, 25⅜; 23 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43; 25 do., 42¾; 30 Minehill Railroad, 59; 19 Morris Canal Preferred, 110; 1 Lehigh Valley Railroad, 44¾; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18¾; 104 Mechanics' Bank, 27¾; 1 Girard Bank, 12¼. *Closing Prices*—United States 5s, '74, 104½; Philadelphia 6s, 99@99½; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, 99@99¼; Philadelphia 6s new, 102¾@103¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 93¾@94; Reading Railroad, 25¼@25⅜; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 84¾@84⅞; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '44, 93; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '86, 74@74½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42⅞@43; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mort. 6s, 101½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mort. 6s, 92½@92⅜; Morris Canal, Consolidated, 49@49½; Morris Canal Preferred, 109@110; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71@71½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 74@75; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9½@10; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18@18¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 9¼@9¾; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 1st mort., 70½@71½; Williamsport and Elmira 2d mort., 55@57; Long Island, 11¾@11½; Girard Bank, 12¼@12½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 49½@50; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¼@8¾; North Pennsylvania 6s, 64¼@64½; New-Creek, ⅜@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 5@6.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leave.	For.
Africa	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
North American	Jan. 22	Portland	Liverpool.
Niagara	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Circassian	Jan. 27	New-York	Galway.
City of Washington	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Arago	Feb. 5	New-York	Southam'n.
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Wash'ngton	Jan. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Circassian	Jan. 8	Galway	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Jan. 8	Bremen	New-York.
Arago	Jan. 12	Southamp'n	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburg	Jan. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Moses Taylor	Jan. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Quaker City	Jan. 22	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Feb. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Black Warrior	Jan. 27	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Feb. 4	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—The Hon. John E. Ward, U. S. Minister to China, Mrs. J. E. Ward, 4 children and servants, W. Wallace Ward, E. B. Hall, E. J. Dudley, Horace Smith, L. Levy, T. B. Strang, L. L. Strozer, Walter Cullen, J. C. Cannon, Capt. R. Day, J. N. Kein, Judge W. D. Benton, Capt. R. Pitkin, W. Brundy, L. M. Prossire, B. H. Little, A. J. Braden, Dr. D. A. Bibb, H. C. Brickner, John R. Vanderbilt, Chas. Robinson, Major Jas. Stewart, G. Sherman, and 25 in the steerage.

In ship Rattler, from San Francisco—Wm. H. Prindle, Mr. Alanson Lyon and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets..... 5 02 | Moon rises.... 6 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 56 | Gov. Island. 8 45 | Hell Gate.... 10 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Philadelphia, Harrison, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Boston, Hand, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Isaac Bell, Johnson, Antwerp, Post, Small & Co.; Thos. Jefferson, Hill, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Sophie Elizabeth, (Dutch,) Vanderhoof, Rotterdam, Funch & Meincke; Theodosia, Freeman, Buenos Ayres, P. N. Spofford; F. Hamilton, Wass, Charleston, Peck & Church.

Brigs Gen. Bailey, Noyes, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; Onward, (Br.,) Higgins, St. Kitts, Smith, Jones & Co.; L. Atwood, Paddock, New-Bedford, McCready, Mott & Co.; Storm King, Penny, Gaboon, McCready, Mott & Co.; Thos. Denison, Hathaway, Bashear, Post & Small; Gerustus, (Dutch,) Visser, Amsterdam, Funch & Meincke.

Schooners Oregon, Krause, Washington, Mathews & Mitchell; Jamestown, Latourette, Savannah, Demill & Co.; Suwasset, Brown, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Alice, Howell, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Ann and Susan, Smith, Charleston, ——; T. S. Harding, Harwick, Advocate, D. R. De Wolff; J. Birdsall, Chamberlain. C. H. Pierson; C. V. Casey, Cudworth, Port-au-Platte, Gimbernal & Escoriaza; Fairfax, Mott, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 64 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Monday, 2:40 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Montgomery, hence for Savannah; same day, 8:20 P. M., passed steamship Columbia, hence for Charleston.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Curlew, Arey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Rattler, Almy, San Francisco Sept. 29, with mdse. to Crosby & Dibblee—vessel to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Experienced very light weather the entire passage; been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras. Nov. 28, lat. 56 40 S., lon. 68, saw a bark with foretopmast gone. Nov. 29, lat. 55 50 S., lon. 62 10, exchanged signals with bark Bosphorus, of Dundee, bd. W. Nov. 30, lat. 56, lon. 60, saw a large ship, apparently Dutch, with loss of main and mizzentopgallantmasts. Dec. 1, lat. 52 S., lon. 57 40, saw Hamburg brig Australia, bd. W. Dec. 5, lat. 44 20 S., lon. 43 10, passed ship Magellan, of Boston, stg. E. N. E. Dec. 15, lat. 22 30 S., lon. 30 05 W., exchanged signals with ship Aldebaran, (Dutch,) bd. S. Dec. 26, lat. 4 N., lon. 40 W., spoke ship Joseph Tarratt, of St. John, N. B., from Callao for Hampton Roads. Jan. 4, lat. 26 20, lon. 64 30, saw a bark heading W. S. W., showing a white burgee, with red letter D. in the centre. Nov. 29, Wm. Smith, of Calais, aged 22 years, died.

Bark Jasper, Bennett, St. Mark's 3d inst., with cotton, &c., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. 11th inst., lat. 30, lon. 78, spoke brig ——, from Mobile for Boston.

Bark Fanny, (of Sedgewick,) Herrick, Bordeaux 70 ds., with brandy, &c., to master. Had a constant succession of heavy gales; did not lay her course for 50 days. Lost monkey rail, and received some other damage.

Brig Rush, Beals, Malaga, via Gibraltar Dec. 6, with fruit, &c., to Giro & Francia. Sld. in co. with brig Saml. Killam and schr. Jessie Ann, both bound to Boston.

Schr. Wm. R. & Thos. Hughlett, Ridgeway, Potomac, Va., 3 ds., with timber to Mr. Wilson.

Schr. Haze, Hawes, Malaga 80 ds., via Newport, R. I., with fruit to Grund & Westervelt.

Schr. J. Barratt, Davis, Delaware 3 ds., with grain to R. D. Barratt.

Schr. E. J. Rayner, Rayner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. J. A. Woodhouse, (new,) Woodhouse, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Alabama, Savin, Smyrna, Del., 24 hours, with grain to R. D. Barratt.

Schr. Montrose, Wall, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Protector, Conklin, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Connecticut, Sarles, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Samuel Chase, Sterling, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Mary Parker, Clark, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Marine, Merrihew, Wilmington, N. C.

Sloop E. Post, Pettitt, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Pilot-boat Edwin Forrest, Johnson, Newport, in ballast to master. Boarded the ships Manhattan, from Liverpool, and Rattler, from San Francisco.

Capt. Hazzard, of the steam-tug W. H. Webb, reports no inward-bound vessels within 45 miles of the Hook at sunset.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Ships Bernard, Bordeaux; S. March, Callao; Milam, New-Orleans. Barks Hyperion, Port-au-Spain; N. H. Gaston, Barbadoes; Princeton, Demerara; Lanzarotte, Cape Coast. Brigs Ocean Eagle, Monrovia; Morancy, Cienfuegos; H. C. Brown, Gonaives; H. Means, Ponce. Schrs. Burdett Bart, Buenos Ayres; M. Prewer, Jacmel; Masonic, St. Pierre; M. C. Atwater, New-Orleans; C. R. Vickery, Apalachicola; Kate, (Br.,) St. Domingo, and others. Also, steamship Alps, (Br.,) Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Arr. ships Belle of the West, Howes, Calcutta; Aldanah, Bunker, New-Orleans; John Patten, Patten, do.; Clara Ann, Patten, do.; Forest City, ——, Apalachicola; Fairfield, Hathaway, Charleston; barks Voyager, Freeman, Messina; Henry Hill, Watson, Smyrna; Mystery, Knowles, do.; Genesee, Nichols, New-Orleans; Lucy Frances, Jones, Leghorn; Wyman, Baker, Jacmel; Our Union, Kent, Marseilles; Lavanter, Raymond, Cardiff; Emma Cushing, Dixon, St. Thomas; brigs Northman, Laud, New-Orleans; Manzoni, Nichols, Havana; Melazzo, Hardee, Savannah; Crimea, Kechbom, Rio Janeiro; W. A. Brown, Nickerson, Leghorn; schs. W. M. Dodge, Moore, Capetown; General Veazie, Gallager, Port-au-Prince; Edward Hill, Arcy, Marseilles.

Schr. Wm. Martin, Dodge, from Jacmel for New-York, got ashore on Bird Island on the night of the 31st ult., but got off with the help of wreckers, with little damage, and was seen next day in the hands of wreckers in Crooked Island passage bound to the nearest port to arrange salvage.

HAMPTON ROADS, Jan. 18—Arrived, ships Sebastian Cabot and Harriazekel, 78 days from Callao.

SQUAN, N. J., Jan. 18, sundown—Wind W., light; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Jan. 18, sundown—Steamer Philadelphia and one ship clear of the bar, bound out. Wind N. W., light.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 18—Sundown—Wind N. W., light. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 18, sundown—The W. H. Webb going up the Bay. Wind, N. W., light; weather clear. No inward-bound vessel in sight.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Manhattan, arrived last night from Liverpool, has 270 passengers, and reports: Dec. 5, during a gale from the West, Patrick Crawford, a seaman, was killed. Dec. 7, in a gale from the West, John Kerrigan, seaman, fell overboard and was lost. Jan. 10, lat. 41 43, lon. 64 50, fell in with bark Franklin, of Liverpool, waterlogged, decks swept, and dismasted. Took from her Capt. Young, his officers and crew, all of whom were exhausted and frostbitten, they having been three days on the wreck, without food or water, and the weather very cold. Capt. Young reports that the bark being full of water rolled over on her broadside, when a sea boarded her, sweeping everything off the deck, including the cabin, and at the time his wife and son were asleep in their berths. The following day a seaman named James Burns, of Brooklyn, was washed from the deck and lost. The M. was 42 ds. from the Banks, during which experienced a succession of heavy westerly gales, with heavy seas. Has suffered severely in sails and rigging. The crew of the Br. bark Franklin were this morning sent to the Seamen's Retreat, (Staten Island,) for medical aid, their hands and feet being so badly frostbitten.

NORTH COHASSET, Jan. 18.—The Br. brig Herald, from Pernambuco, with a cargo of sugar, bound to Boston, went ashore last night on Nantucket Beach. Crew saved; vessel leaking badly. Has a cargo of 4,000 bags sugar, which will be a total loss. Assistance has gone to her.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The ship J. H. Jarvis, previously reported ashore at Beach Island, was this morning (18th) floated off, and will be towed to Castine, Me.